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Employment Goes Up In the World

Report of ILO Shows 37 P. C. Drop in Jobless in Four Years

Lowpaid Work

Survey Finds Good Results in Public Works Plans of Several Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — World unemployment has been reduced by 37 per cent since 1932, and by 15 per cent in the past year, according to a survey by the International Labor Office.

Important reservations that must be taken into account are developed by the office's director, Harold Butler, as follows:

1. The figures do not include great regions such as India and China, where unemployment and underpaid work are very widespread.

2. In a certain number of countries, particularly in France, the Netherlands and Switzerland, the total number of unemployed was greater at the end of 1935 than at the end of 1934.

3. Even in such countries as Great Britain, Germany and the United States, where an increase in industrial activity has been noted, re-employment has not corresponded to the increase in production and trade.

Governmental Props

The conclusion at which many observers arrive is that the decline in unemployment, wherever it is noted, is due to governmental methods. It is not the natural result of improved industrial conditions. It is, in some sense, artificial. That is to say, work has been deliberately created.

The report on this subject states: "The experience of several countries has shown that, within limits, well-planned schemes of public works may not only make a real contribution to diminishing unemployment but may also provide facilities, services, or commodities of permanent value.

American Experience

"The results obtained in this field in the United States are particularly important on account of the wide variety of the measures applied as well as of the social objectives. Congress voted the immense sum of $4,880,000,000 for the purpose of transferring 3,500,000 unemployed from relief to productive employment, leaving to the individual states the responsibility of caring for the unemployable, and of gradually suppressing cash relief from federal funds. There is no doubt that in the United States the public works program has had a considerable measure of success.

"In Germany, the recovery policy tends toward new aims which have been substituted for employment creation, one of the principal objects being to create the economic foundations of rearmament. There is no doubt that the policy of public expenditure was principally responsible for the rapid and extensive drop in unemployment."

Abnormal Conditions

Dealing with the situation in other countries, it is remarked that the conditions in Italy are abnormal owing to war measures, the large number of men under arms, and the fact that none of the relevant indices has been published since the autumn of 1935.

"Sweden," the report continues, "affords a remarkable example of the results which may be attained by a bold policy of public works and subsidies combined with a judicious monetary control. Whereas in 1933 the average number of applicants for unemployment relief was 165,000 per month, this fell from 93,000 in January, 1935, to 61,000 in January, 1936, having reached the low point of 41,000 during the summer.

Monetary Management

"Great Britain is another country where the policy of monetary management has achieved considerable success in combatting unemployment. At the end of 1935 more persons were at work than at any previous time—about 1,300,000 more than at the low point of the depression, in 1932.

"In Japan the expansionist monetary policy followed during recent years has been continued. Unemployment showed a further decline."

In Australia and Canada there is marked improvement. In Belgium monetary control has helped to reduce unemployment by 30 per cent. In France, on the contrary, deflationary methods have apparently failed, though the I. L. O. forms no final judgment.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 20, 1936

Private Languages of Industry
Seventh of Eight Articles, Page 3.

Sports Page	4
Weekly Latin-American Article	5
The Young Folks' Page	6
The Home Forum	7
True Prayer Heals [With Russian Translation]	
Financial Pages	8 and 9
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	10
German Translation	10
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Britain Seeks New Navy Base In East End of Mediterranean; Cyprus Likely to Be Chosen

Malta to Become Major Air Base, but Too Risky for Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The exhaustive aerial survey of Cyprus which began on Aug. 6, once again draws attention to the possibility of this British island in the extreme eastern Mediterranean being converted into a first-class British air and naval base.

Air Chief Marshall Sir Robert Brooke-Popham made a long flight around the island and later inspected the four principle landing grounds early in the summer. The much fuller survey which is now under way is believed here to be a definite stage in finding a substitute for Malta, where British warships would be less vulnerable to Italian air attack.

Not that Britain's present foremost Mediterranean naval base will be abandoned. On the contrary, the Government has stated that Malta's defences are to be thoroughly modernized. But when that process is complete, Malta will be mainly an air base.

Italy's Air Development

The tremendous development of Italy's air arm—estimated by many as the largest in Europe next to Germany—has led the Admiralty to look for an alternate basket in which to hide some of its naval eggs. Many British ships will continue to use Valetta harbor as their natural anchorage, but others are to be stationed further east, nearer the Suez Canal—vital British trade artery to India and the Far East.

During the Italian campaign in Ethiopia the whole of the balance of power in the Mediterranean

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Eastern Mediterranean
Showing Strategic Location of Cyprus, Commanding Approaches to the Suez Canal and Protecting Haifa, Where the British Navy Gets Its Oil

Defendants Admit Attempt to Seize Power in Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 — Fourteen of the defendants before the Military Collegium admitted they had planned a new government with themselves in key positions, with Gregory Zinovieff heading the Communist Party and Leo Kameneff the Government.

The trial presented the astonishing spectacle of the defendants eagerly revealing the smallest details of their conspiracy without pressure from the prosecutor. These men—once prominent in the highest ruling circles—apparently enjoy emphasizing the important part they played in the conspiracy to assassinate Joseph Stalin and other government leaders and seize power.

The weakest evidence thus far concerns Leon Trotzky's participation. Documents implicating him have been allegedly destroyed. The connection of the German gestapo (secret police) is also remote.

But the emphatic testimony of all of the defendants indicates a widespread conspiracy inside of Russia which is likely to involve practically all of the old opposition groups before the present and subsequent trials end.

Zinovieff Testifies Conspiracy Had Aim Of Russian Fascism

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MOSCOW, Aug. 20 — Gregory Zinovieff, accused maker of a plot against the Soviet regime of Joseph Stalin, testified at his trial today that the terrorist conspiracy, if successful, would have put Russia on the road to fascism.

The former bolshevist leader declared:

"I went all the way from opposition party power to counter-revolution and terrorism and actually fascism.

"Trotzkyism plus terrorism is of course fascism."

Testimony that a 1934 plot to kill Mr. Stalin failed because the secretary to Gregory Zinovieff committed suicide rather than carry out his chieftain's orders was presented today in a dramatic moment at the conspiracy trial of Zinovieff and 15 other Russians.

T. Reingold, one of the accused, suddenly jumped up and declared there had been a conspiracy to overthrow the Soviet Government with the support of Leon Trotzky.

Leo Kameneff, another former Bolshevist leader, who had been on the stand all day calmly denied the accusation and said he was not a party to a reported conspiracy to murder the men named to actually carry out the assassinations of Stalin and others.

According to the testimony, Bogden (Zinovieff's secretary) was to have killed Mr. Stalin at the time the 'dictator's" chief aide, Sergi M. Kiroff, was assassinated at Leningrad.

Kameneff admitted that a bloodthirsty lust for personal power motivated the conspirators.

He denied that he wanted to overthrow the Government because it was successfully building Socialism.

"Naturally," he added, "political groups deprived of power feel their policies are superior."

"Were you a bloodthirsty enemy of the Government?" asked Prosecutor Andrey Vishinsky.

"Yes, I was," Kameneff replied.

Mr. Vishinsky treated Kameneff, once a powerful Communist Party member, with extreme deference, and the whole morning session was conducted in low tones until Reingold jumped up with his accusations.

Japan's Policies Start Debate At Pacific Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 20—A statement made by a Japanese delegate, Kenzo Takayanagi, professor of English law and philosophy at the Tokyo Imperial University, before the Institute of Pacific Relations, to the effect that Japan, like America, had different policies for different parts of the world, one for Europe and America, another for Asia, became the central focus of discussion at the round-table conference yesterday.

This statement apparently was interpreted by delegates of other nationalities to mean that Japan wished to maintain peaceful relations in Europe but was not averse to the use of force, if necessary, in settling questions with China and the Soviet Union. Vladimir Romm, member of the Soviet delegation, ex-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Settlers Back Mandate Rule In Tanganyika

Deep Concern Shown Over Germany's Call for Former Colonies

Missions Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, E. Af. — Germany's agitation for the return of her former African possessions is being followed with the closest attention by the British settlers in Tanganyika (former German East Africa) and considerable anxiety was caused recently by a pronouncement by Oswald Pirow, the Union Minister of Railways, Harbors and Defense, that it would be impossible to reject the German claims in their entirety.

On his return to Africa from London, where he had been discussing the question of imperial defense, Mr. Pirow received a deputation representative of the leading settlers in this territory.

Important in Defense

While he was unable to say what policy of the Imperial Government was likely to be in regard to Tanganyika, Mr. Pirow said that Tanganyika's importance in relation to the security of the Rhodesias and the Union stood out clearly.

He referred to his Emden (South Africa) speech which caused perturbation in East Africa, saying, "It was quite clear from my speech that I did not visualize the return of Tanganyika to Germany, but I have expressed the definite opinion that it would be futile to imagine that Germany can be kept out of Africa for all time. Where and how she is to receive compensation is a matter to be settled by the respective governments concerned at a later date."

Statement by Committee

How gravely concerned are the British settlers in Tanganyika over the future of the mandated territory is disclosed in a considered statement prepared by the recently established mandates committee here.

The statement denies that the League of Nations has any right to end the mandate, or that Germany has some sort of residuary interest in her former colonies. The territories were not surrendered to the League, but were ceded to the allied and associated powers, and there is no suggestion in the mandate of impermanence.

Evidence of Success

The life of the mandate is now almost as long as Germany's occupation, and it is argued that British occupation has been complete, whereas Germany's was largely military, and whole areas were not administered. The peaceful progress of Tanganyika and the happiness of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Holland Opens New Drive To Drain Off Zuider Zee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

URK, The Netherlands, Aug. 20—A peaceful armada of dredgers, hoppers, barges, tugs and floating cranes sailed up to this island in the Zuider Zee and dropped anchor outside the small harbor during the past few days.

This armada is out for conquest, certain of victory. Today its first offensive is under way. It is fighting the sea in an effort to turn another 135,000 acres of water into fertile land.

17-Mile Dam

With their machines thumping and creaking workmen began their work of fencing out the sea yesterday, pumping up the water and conjuring land out of the waves. They are constructing a 17-mile section of the reclamation work which will ultimately add 550,000 acres of land to the Netherlands. An embankment dam is being constructed, running across the sea from the island of Urk to the northern mainland province of Friesland.

For some months preparatory work has been in progress. Dredgers have been busily digging up boulder clay from the bottom of the Zuider Zee, dumping it in barges, sending it to the extension of the harbor quay. There huge floating grapple-cranes dump the boulder clay back into the sea to form the dam. The cost of reclaiming this portion of land is estimated at about $83,500,000 or $600 an acre. The embankment and draining will take five years and in ten years fields of waving grain will appear.

Brings Work and Wages

The small island Urk, a tiny spot of 200 acres in the Zuider Zee, is now the headquarters of the united forces of the conquerors of the Zuider Zee. A new harbor has been constructed and the draining operations are bringing much-needed work and wages to the hard-hit fishermen. The hum of invigorating activity sends a flow of wholesome optimism through the quaint narrow little streets of this town, where many of the 3500 population have lived all their lives.

The boulder clay of which the dam is being made is a remarkable material. It is a rich, fat, light-gray loam mixed with boulders of different dimensions. A few hours after it has been exposed to the air, it begins to harden. After a few days it has become almost as hard as concrete.

It has proved to be fit to resist the scouring action of flowing water and for that reason the embankment work is started by first dumping under water the core of boulder clay to as high a level as possible. After that comes the sand. Dumping is done from hopper barges having a hold with valves in the bottom; by opening the valves, the contents

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Aerial Link to 'New' Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Stone Age and the mechanical age were linked by air, when F. E. Williams flew by plane to visit what is probably the last "unknown" race on earth.

Mr. Williams, government anthropologist in the Territory of Papua, described his findings at the summer session seminar on education and race relations in the Pacific held at the University of Hawaii.

Still in Stone Age

Mr. Williams told his colleagues of a "new" race, steill in the stone age, so far as its implements are concerned, a people unknown to the outside world until explorers found them some three years ago living in beautiful rolling uplands in the interior of mandated New Guinea and the territory of Papua.

The people, Mr. Williams said, are "typical Papuans—dark, fine-looking fellows, carrying fine stone axes."

Mr. Williams flew over their country early this year as a government passenger in a plane carrying one of the men whose explorations several years ago brought the first reports of a people whose existence had never been known before—a race whose thousands of people have yet to be counted.

Mr. Williams related that the members of the "new" race were so satisfied with their stonge age implements that they refused to accept the metal adz blades which the explorers took along for trading purposes.

Garden Homesteads

"It is a beautiful country of great valleys and open country lightly timbered," Mr. William said. "The people have a rather good kind of cultivation. They live on sweet potatoes—cultivate them in neat little patches. They live in scattered farmsteads—sort of garden homesteads. The gardens are laid out in little beds neat as a checker board."

The credit for the discoveries of the "new" race goes equally to Jack Hides and Jim O'Malley, who struck into the interior of the Papua and located the people there, and the Leahy brothers, the latter gold prospectors, who headed into the country in the mandated territory of New Guinea similar to the newly explored region of Papua, Mr. Williams said.

The Leahys were the first to report the presence of a big population in the mandated region.

Nebraska Utters Unique Complaint —Too Much Cash

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 20 (AP)—State Treasurer George E. Hall had a unique problem today—Nebraska's Treasury has too much cash on hand.

For instance the state's cash balance increased from $8,247,507 to $9,627,000, or $1,379,493 in 19 days. The amount of checks and drafts on hand now totals $1,381,000 and there's no place to deposit them, so they are held as cash on hand.

"Banks," Mr. Hall said, "do not want state funds. They have more money than they can use and I do not like to ask them to qualify and give security for state deposits which are not likely to remain in banks very long.

"I have a state checking account on one bank which has asked me to withdraw it."

Mr. Hall said the balances should drop in the next four months because of heavy scheduled expenditures. A purchase of $300,000 worth of government bonds has just been authorized and the State has no debts to pay since the state constitution bans indebtedness.

U. S. to Aid World Farm Conference

Agricultural Economists to Exchange Views at Edinburgh

Ban on Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—A group of prominent American farm economists were preparing to leave today for the fourth International Conference on Agricultural Economics, meeting at Edinburgh Sept. 1. The conference will continue for a week.

Among the well-known figures representing the United States will be Malburn L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, at one time assistant professor at the University of Montana and authority on recent farm policies of the Administration, and Howard R. Tolley, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, who recently took the place held by Chester Davis in the AAA.

Would Leaders Attend

Prominent professors and research workers in farm problems from over the country will join the two or three hundred world representatives at Edinburgh, for the six-day conference and interchange of information. Another member of the American group is Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell, whose gold price theories played an important part in the New Deal's monetary policies at the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration.

The conference is an annual affair and does not discuss politics nor take up administration matters from a policy-forming viewpoint. Thus, no official discussions will occur on a world wheat pool, as has been hinted in some descriptions of the gathering. Instead, it is a conference of students and practical farm economists for the mutual interchange of information on common problems.

Explains U. S. Program

The Department of Agriculture customarily sends a representative to the conference, which was held last year in Germany. Mr. Tolley will return to the United States immediately after his visit, the whole of his trip lasting three weeks. He will explain to Europeans and other delegates the administration of America's gigantic AAA, and the latest soil conservation act which grew out of it.

Mr. Wilson will visit Germany, France and other countries following the conference. He will also take up details of the Government's relationship to agriculture, in connection with the Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

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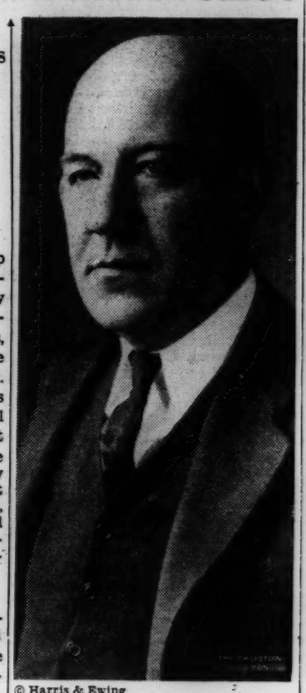
Malburn L. Wilson
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture



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Howard R. Tolley
AAA Administrator

Chain of Lights Speeds Ships On Middle Yangtse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ICHANG, China — Night navigation on the "Middle Yangtse" stretching between Hankow and Ichang has been restored by completion of a chain of lights. Chinese Customs ships are plying the river to take soundings and watch the endless variations of current and silting conditions.

This is interesting for two reasons. It means that shipping can again travel much more rapidly than has been the case for the past few years, and it signalizes the restoration of firm government control of this part of the river.

Attacked by Bandits

For the past six or seven years, night navigation has not been possible. There were formerly lights along this stretch, some on the shores and some on sampans or other forms of small light ships.

But when the Communists and the bandits began to get a grip in this area, the lights were moved in order that ships might be misled and beached to become easy prey. Very little of this was necessary to convince the shipping men that they had better drop anchor until the sun fell, so long as disordered conditions prevailed.

Will Quicken Trips

Most of the navigation is along the banks, with occasional "crossings" which must be clearly discerned, either by daylight or by accurately placed lights, unless the ship is to ground; and if bandits are in control of any given area, it takes only a matter of minutes to spell ruin for any ship which sticks on a shoal, even though no structural damage is suffered.

Whereas, it has required three days to go up from Hankow to Ichang, night navigation will allow a ship which starts on a given morning to arrive late the following night. The down trip will henceforth be a matter of 22 to 24 hours.

Germany Warns Spain to Stop Search of Ships

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BERLIN, Aug. 20—National Socialist Germany, in a curt ultimatum to Socialist Spain, warned Madrid today that German warship commanders had been ordered to take "all means" to prevent any repetition of such incidents as the reported search of the German steamer Kamerun on the high seas.

The official German news agency has announced the Kamerun was halted and searched by Spanish Government war vessels outside Spanish territorial waters, off Cadiz.

Today's brusque instructions, telegraphed by the Hitler Government to the Geman Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid ordered him to warn the Spanish Government that Germany will hold it responsible for "all consequences" growing out of any similar incident in the future.

A communiqué issued by the Foreign Office stated:

"The German Government, soon

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Aug. 20

Spanish Crisis—General Developments

France and Great Britain continue their unremitting pressure to keep the Spanish civil war localized.

The first effect of Foreign Secretary Eden's return to the Foreign Office is apparently the implementation of Great Britain's avowed neutrality policy. A sweeping embargo is placed on exports of arms, planes and war materials to either side in Spain.

The international picture darkens somewhat as an incident jeopardizes Germany's recent acceptance of the neutrality proposal. A submarine and cruiser of the Spanish Government halt the German steamer Kamerun in international waters. This action evokes a chorus of protests against German participation in any neutrality arrangement.

Italy withholds its acceptance, the last important nation to resist the sober appeals of European statesmen that peace be put ahead of any national preference for one system or the other. The situation is hardly assuaged by Italy's decision to hold war maneuvers next Tuesday at Avellino, to which Germany, Poland, Austria Hungary and Albania will be invited to send military missions.

The War

San Sebastian and Irun, loyalist strongholds in the north, continue to be the principal battlefields of the Spanish civil war at the moment. Rebel efforts to take Irun are balked by a night counter-attack by Government militia, after the Fascist revolutionists were within 600 yards of the city.

The Spanish Government is threatened from within as extremists strive to extend power in Madrid. A new menace to the solidarity of the Government emerges in Catalonia's declaration of independence from Madrid in matters pertaining to law enforcement. Catalonia's move toward autonomy may prove a harbinger of other independence drives among the Spanish provinces.

Madrid, the main objective of the rebels, organizes itself for the long-delayed attack upon it. The Government's few officers (about 80 per cent of the army is with the revolutionists) strive to whip the nondescript mass of civilian volunteers into a disciplined military force. Women are kept in the factories to produce supplies for the siege. The attack on Madrid is slated for anytime now, but military authorities agree that it probably will not occur until reinforcements from the south get through to rebels in the Guadarrama mountains north of Madrid.

Gen. Emilio Mola, northern commander of the Fascists, has said that he would seek to fight what will surely be the historic battle of Madrid on the plains outside the city. This, in order, to protect the lives of noncombatants, as he explains it.

Japan—Seeks Voice in North China Economy

Japan alone should have a voice in the economic development of North China says Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese ambassador to China. Returning to Peiping from a trip around the North Chinese cities, the Ambassador is quoted by the Associated Press as saying:

"Economic development of North China should be achieved locally with only Japanese aid. Japan has adapted occidental science and technique to Asiatic needs and is therefore best suited to North China. I have so informed the local Chinese authorities and will inform Nanking later."

These few words tell volumes. Military expansion of Japan's holdings in Manchuria southward is supposed to have been scheduled for last spring. But behind the bland-faced Oriental scene, British pressure is understood to have temporarily, at least, changed the direction of Japan's ambitions. More Japanese troops have been moving into North China, but as yet there has been no outright military occupation.

The United States Navy plays a perhaps unwitting part. Japan's behavior has been noticeably more restrained since the United States and Britain reached agreement on naval matters last winter in London. Japan suspects a secret agreement whereby the United States would police the Far East should Britain be involved in a European war. Washington and London deny any such agreement, but there is much dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

British Decree Arms Embargo In Spanish War

All Types of Planes and Other Material Denied to Both Factions

Washington Waits

Madrid Decrees Blockade of Some Coastal Areas Controlled by Rebels

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Government of Great Britain last night clamped an airtight embargo on the export of both civil and military planes to either of the Spanish belligerents.

In ordering the embargo the Government stressed the critical importance of nonintervention of any type in the Spanish civil war.

The action was described in authoritative quarters as demonstrating Britain's earnestness by going a step beyond the limitations laid down in the original agreement to French neutrality proposals.

A Blanket Embargo

It was pointed out that Britain previously had agreed to prohibit export of planes to Spain only if the other powers pledged themselves to do likewise.

Now, however, it was said in Whitehall, the Government is spurred by realization that the peace of Europe is being endangered by "technically legal" supply of civil planes to Spain—also by the delay in reaching a united policy of nonintervention because of quibbling over types of aid.

The British announced a blanket embargo listing 20 varieties of war materials including private aircraft.

Spain Declares a Blockade

The Spanish Government, it was learned today, has notified Great Britain of the declaration of a blockade on certain coastal areas held by the Spanish rebels.

The British and Spanish Governments, it was stated, were in consultation over the precise meaning of the Spanish decree, and Great Britain has not recognized the blockade.

Conditions Required

In normal practice of international law, it was authoritatively pointed out, two conditions are attached to a blockade:

1. Before a blockade can be recognized it must be effective. That is to say the country declaring a blockade must have the naval or other force necessary to carry it out. It cannot dummy a blockade:

2. Recognition of a blockade follows recognition of the belligerency of both sides.

Britain has not recognized either side as a belligerent and so far has taken no steps to do so.

U. S. State Department Questions Mediator Role; Unofficial Views Given

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—No indication was evident here of any intention by the State Department of offering its services as a mediator in the Spanish dispute.

On the contrary, the authorities, through declining to make official comment on the matter, privately took the view that little could be gained by outsiders trying to intervene in the Spanish conflict.

At this juncture, at any event, such an attempt would be impracticable, it is privately felt here.

Comment Withheld

Like earlier reports from Europe that nations were hesitating to join in the Spanish neutrality guarantee pact until the United States had first joined, the latest comment in which the name of the United States is brought into the Spanish war picture has received little attention at the State Department.

For the purpose of the official record, State Department authorities decline to make much comment either one way or the other in such matters. But the unofficial conversation of authorities leaves no doubt that they believe such an effort, at this time, would be futile.

Proposed by Uruguay

The proposal for American mediation was made from Uruguay and has received some favor in other Latin-American countries which are associated with Spain by ties of kinship and culture. It was argued that mediation from the New World could be offered with the greatest evidence of disinterestedness, and that the carnage in Spain had reached the point where the effort would at least be a humane gesture, if nothing more.

State Department officials, however, indicate little interest in the idea. With conditions as they are in Spain there is held to be slight chance of a friendly outsider bringing peace to the belligerents.

Conditions Compared

An effort by Europe to mediate between the North and the South in the American civil war would have been child's play compared to a mediation in Spain at the present time, it is observed, since in Spain the whole country is scattered with rival parties, economic, religious and governmental matters of most passionate interest are at stake, and ex-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Franco Said to Hold Paraguay More by Force Than Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Col. Rafael Franco, the National Socialist dictator of Paraguay, has no totalitarian bed of roses in Asuncion, according to the reports that trickle through the tight censorship from there. If travelers' accounts are correct—and the majority coincide regarding the main facts—the revolutionary regime is none too happy, and much of the highly advertised "scientific socialism" has been abandoned. In the words of one of the latest witnesses, "It won't work."

Diplomats in Buenos Aires and Santiago, who are supplied with the most impartial information, state that the internal situation in Paraguay has improved notably, as compared with the chaos that followed the fall of President Eusebio Ayala and continued during the early days of Franco's regime. But they hesitate to concede that conditions are better than or as good as those during the constitutional administration. Foreign trade has dwindled to a perilous extreme. The Bank of the Republic has attempted to improve the commercial balance, but its measures hitherto have been of a negative character, warning importers to whittle down their purchases.

Isolation in Prospect

Paraguayans have been told to cut down on the consumption of luxuries, in which have been included many articles that would be considered as essentials by Americans and Europeans. The Bank also has limited trade with Japan, claiming that national industries, especially textiles, have been prejudiced by Japanese competition. In the future, Japanese imports will be charged against exports to that country. As these are nil, Japanese imports will cease.

Measures such as these, however, are negative, and, as foreign trade continues to decline, there is evidence of desperation among Franco's band of radical economists. It has even been suggested that Dr. Gomez Freire, the "mysterious power" back of Franco's throne, may decree a return to the "splendid isolation" of the days of earlier dictators, and force his countrymen to live behind closed frontiers if the "foreigner refuses to come to reason."

Rivals in Popularity

Censorship in Paraguay is extremely tight—tighter than in Bolivia, where correspondence is still subject to revision by the military powers. Franco has been faced with opposition on all sides, as Ayala and Estigarribia, the civil and military heroes of the Chaco war, have many friends. So far it has taken all the dictator's time to conserve his power; on more than one occasion he has resorted to terroristic measures to hold on.

The persecution of the President and the General caused popular outbreaks, aided by loyal ex-service friends of Estigarribia; influential opposition also came from the liberal and Roman Catholic parties, while even the Communist organizations rebelled against Franco. The reds declared they had been "betrayed" by the "nationalist" socialism of the dictatorship.

Elections in View

Franco now claims that he has emerged triumphant from this opposition, and that the improved conditions justify an orientation of thought toward the next general elections. Nothing definite has been arranged, but he thinks that the electoral act can take place in the early months of 1937. "I will rule Paraguay firmly," he declared publicly in July, "now that I have dominated all opposition."

It has not been revealed whether the Colonel—or General, as he has promoted himself—will be a candidate at this "electoral act," but it is presumed that his name will soon be brought forward by the National Front organized by the supporters of his regime. Political refugees in Buenos Aires state their certainty that if the candidature of Franco goes forward, no one else will "choose to run."

When Franco Intervened

If the new elections come off, they will be the first in five years. The Franco revolt occurred just before the scheduled elections, when former Chancellor Riart was to have presented his candidature, former President Ayala having refused to run a second time. Franco and his supporters intervened before the election, claiming that the election of Riart would represent nothing more than a continuation of the so-called "sombrero de copa" (silk hat) regime.

Little is heard today of Franco's grandiose totalitarian government schemes. "Scientific Socialism" has virtually disappeared from his party's political vocabulary "Maintenance of order"—which apparently means suppression of the militant opposition—is the order of the day.

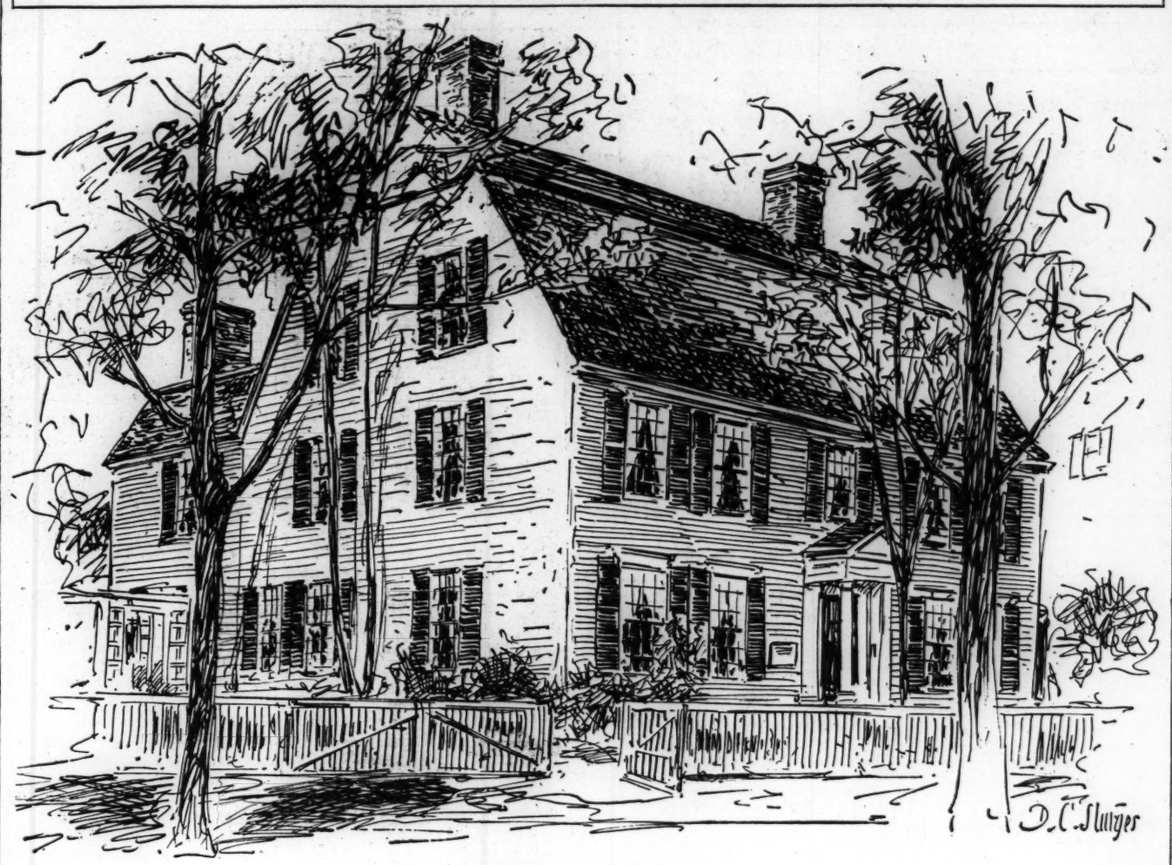
Land Division Lags

So far as evidence goes, there has been no division of the land nor any purchase of large estates for agricultural colonization. The labor market appears to be in a state of chaos, retarding any effective economic development. As in Bolivia, where the military rulers finally resorted to forced labor, many of the ex-Paraguayan soldiers refuse to work.

In this sense, camp life in the Chaco jungle has had a demoralizing effect all round. The large estate owners and many industries have recurred to the "facilities" granted by the Government of hiring the services of Bolivian prisoners of war; but this cannot continue indefinitely, because of the repatriation process and the vehement protests of the Altiplano Government.

These and other economic factors, as well as Franco's hostility toward the extreme left, which has systematically menaced his government, have blocked the plan of state Socialism—if one ever existed. International observers doubt whether there will be any serious attempt to implant Socialism in Paraguay under the present regime. There may be a slight improvement in workers' conditions, but only in return for strict discipline and loyalty to the powers that be.

Known in Colonial Days as 'Hospitality Hall'



By a Staff Artist

Webb House, Wethersfield, Conn.

A New England Album—XXIV

Of all the historic structures of varying prominence which have been sketched in the New England Album, none embodies a richer background than the Webb House in Wethersfield, Conn. Through this beautiful mansion in the Connecticut Valley passed not only the drama of early American struggles but also the colorful pageantry produced by great names and great fortunes.

Richard Webb was one of those who chose to follow Thomas Hooker to Connecticut in 1636, when that liberal pastor was driven from Massachusetts and founded Hartford. The Webb family finally settled in Wethersfield where Joseph Webb, wealthy merchant, built in 1752 the mansion later to be known as "Hospitality Hall."

The house was the scene of many brilliant social gatherings, the most distinguished of which probably occurring in 1781. For five days, in a drawing room which has since been referred to as the "Yorktown Parlor," plans for that campaign were discussed by General Washington, Comte de Rochambeau, General de Portail, the Marquis de Chastellux, General Fox, Governor Trumbull and Colonel Wadsworth. And for five nights, the Webbs and their neighbors entertained the distinguished military and their staffs with constant banquets and balls.

The history of the Webb House is linked very closely with that of the Deane mansion, next door. In 1775, General Washington distinguished the Deane drawing room by being measured there for a pair of boots. Tragic was the story of Silas Deane, who married Joseph Webb's widow. After having given much of his fortune to the cause of the Revolution, he was exiled as the result of rumors that he had profited at the expense of the colonies. Although he was later vindicated, Silas Deane passed on abroad, broken-hearted.

The Webb House is a rectangular, gambrel-roofed dwelling whose pilastered portico, windows and doorway indicate the classical influence of its period. Two chimneys, one at either end of the roof, show a transition in colonial architecture from the earlier central cluster chimney type of house. The mansion, which was restored at the end of the 19th century by Wallace Nutting, contains some fine panel work. It is now the property of the Colonial Dames.

Shun Entanglements, Washington Wrote

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 20

SECRETARY ROPER of the Commerce Department, returning from England today, said he found in a British museum a letter written April 22, 1793, by George Washington to the Earl of Buchan. It read in part:

"I believe it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with political intrigues or the squabbles of European nations, but on the contrary, to exchange commodities and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth, and this I am persuaded they will do if rightly it can be done."

Sugar Beet Factory Planned for Manitoba

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Construction of a sugar beet plant in the Winnipeg district, which has been planned for several years, may be undertaken before the end of 1936, according to an announcement made here.

A syndicate of European and Canadian capitalists completing negotiations with the Manitoba Government in connection with the enterprise, and a company is to be formed, with a Manitoba charter, having a share capital of $3,000,000.

The proposed plant will have a capacity of 1200 tons of beets daily, with a production of 360,000 pounds of refined sugar. According to Joseph Ferbeck, of Montreal, who is making the preliminary arrangements locally, the plant when in operation will give employment to between 700 and 800 persons. In addition to sugar, the following by-products will be produced: dried pulp, alcohol, yeast, glycerine and fertilizer.

Many Go Hungry In British Isles, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Evidence that a considerable proportion of the men, women and children in Britain do not get enough to eat has been collected by three experts who have been testing in northern England, conclusion of a similar kind reached for Europe as a whole by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva.

These three experts are Dr. G. C. M. M'Gonigle, Officer of Health for Stockton-on-Tees, Durham; Mr. J. Kirby, Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, professor in biochemistry in the University of Cambridge.

Dr. M'Gonigle and Mr. Kirby have been investigating living conditions among the less-well-paid workers in Durham. Sir Gowland Hopkins has examined these inquirers' results and has written a confirmative foreword to their report.

The main conclusion confirms that laid down in the International Labor Office report on "Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy," Geneva, 1936. It is that "low income or lack of purchasing power" is "the root cause of the inadequate nutrition of large numbers of workers and their families," also that such deficiency of food is not due to any inability on the part of the farmers to produce enough to satisfy everybody's hunger.

Want and plenty thus stand side by side. All that is needed to enable one to help the other is to break down the man-built wall of restrictions — commercial, financial and economic—now keeping them apart.

One of the points brought out by Dr. M'Gonigle and Mr. Kirby is that numerous British workers are able to spend upon food only some 60 per cent of the minimum sum necessary to buy an adequate amount of nutriment.

"Incompetent marketing," the authors say, "may, in some instances, be a factor predisposing to malnutrition, but it would be easy to exaggerate its effect. The generality of housewives expend the available income wisely and well.

U. S. Methods Studied By Soviet Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Here to study modern machinery and the mass production methods used by the United States, Anastasy Ivanovich Mikoyan, Commissar of the Food Industries of the Soviet Union, is inspecting food distributing centers and factories in the vicinity of New York City today.

At Soviet agencies in New York it was said that Mr. Mikoyan might purchase several million dollars' worth of American food processing machinery, ranging from packing plants to machines for making ice cream cones.

Equipment for making better bread, preserving fruits and vegetables and curing meats are needed in Russia, a Soviet spokesman said. The commission of which Mr. Mikoyan is director also desires to study incidental food manufactures, he added.

The study of American manufacturing and processing plants will take the commission throughout the United States from coast to coast, according to the itinerary announced.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

cussion between them, and the two English-speaking navies fraternize wherever they meet.

America's cotton market is one of Japan's incidental objectives. Today Japan ranks first on the list of customers of United States cotton. Ambassador Kawagoe expects to make North China a vast cotton field, freeing Japan of the need of buying from the United States.

Plot—Soviet Trials Present Paradoxes

Leaders of the Soviet Union discover they have been living over a veritable underground labyrinth of intrigue, treason and violence. A fabulous plot unfolds as Gregory Zinovieff and Leon Kamaneff, once high ranking Communists, and 12 other defendants on trial in Moscow admit plotting the assassination of practically the entire Russian hierarchy.

The defendants, vying with one another to prove themselves high among the plotters, revealed this plan:

Stalin, Russian "dictator," was to have been shot. In the resulting disorganization, the plotters would seize power, Zinovieff to head the Communist Party, Kameneff to control the Government.

The plotters in some testimony are depicted as aiming at a Fascist state to supersede Communism. Some plausibility attaches to these accounts as a result of defendants who present the plot as directed by Leon Trotzky from Norway in collaboration with German secret police.

Fritz David, a German Communist, according to David himself, was chosen to assassinate Stalin at last summer's Congress of the Third International. The theory of the assassination was that it should be committed at an international gathering in order that the excitement and upheaval would be the greater.

The trial has the appearance of a startling disclosure, but the skeptical refrain from accepting it entirely at its face value. There is something incredible in the competition of the defendants each struggling to outdo the other in the enormity of the crimes to which he can confess.

The involvement of Germany, the nation Russia most fears, suggests that here is a very convenient opportunity, inadvertent or otherwise, to discredit the Reich on the eve of major European negotiations.

Tax—Receipts Promise Falling Deficits

Extraordinary rises in tax receipts give considerable weight to last week's predictions that no new taxes would be required of the next Congress. The prediction made by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau gains plausibility by the disclosure that tax collections rose $66,728,906 in July over the same month last year. This rise amounts to several hundred per cent in certain categories.

These figures cover the first month in the 1937 fiscal year. Thus the rising line of receipts continues and promises shrinking deficits. Among the most notable tax rises were those from corporate and personal incomes, estates and liquor.

Politics—Landon Looks East; Roosevelt, West

The important political figures begin to move toward the platform. The oboe gives the pitch for the tuning up of the political campaign.

Governor Landon, Republican presidential candidate, breaks camp in Estes Park, Colorado, to invade the East for a series of speeches and a swing through nine states.

President Roosevelt at Hyde Park arranges still more drought conferences, preparatory to his drought-inspection journey slated for next Tuesday.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee, John D. M. Hamilton, alights after weeks of campaigning through the West by airplane. Landing at Sedalia, Mo., he said he was optimistic about the campaign. That is comparative understatement since both Mr. Hamilton and Democratic Field Marshal Farley have claimed about 40 states for his own side on previous occasions.

Col. Frank A. Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, speaking in Hagerstown, Md., proclaims that "business cannot be run from Washington."

Holland—Advances Against the Sea

The mammoth engineering project of reclaiming 550,000 acres of Dutch land from the inland Zuider Zee reaches a new stage. One of the dams, the completion of which will dry out 135,000 acres of land, finds its foundation completed, with the workers ready to start construction of the superstructure. It has been about three years in process; by the end of 10 years crops are expected to be growing on what was once the floor of the sea. Only the little fishing villages deplore this engineering marvel. To them it is the end of their fisheries and their appeal to tourists, who delight in photographing the fishermen in balloon trousers and wooden shoes.

Vancouver Pay Rolls Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Reflecting general recovery of industry in British Columbia, pay rolls reported to the Provincial Government last year totaled $125,812,000, an increase of $12,245,000 over 1934. The average industrial wages were higher and hours of work declined. Twenty-two of the 25 industries reporting announced increased pay rolls. Lumbering, as usual, was the chief contributor of wealth, with an increased pay roll of $3,250,000.

Germany Warns Spain to Stop Search of Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

after receipt of news of the incident created by the Spanish Government in connection with the steamer Kamerun, telegraphically instructed the Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid to protest in the sharpest form against the action of Spanish warships in violation of international law and, there anent, to give notice that the German Government will hold the Spanish Government responsible for all consequences growing out of repetitions or a similar incident.

"The German Chargé d'Affairs at the time has been instructed to inform the Spanish Government that German warships have been ordered to protect German vessels outside the Spanish sovereignty zone from similar encroachments in violation of international law with all the means at their disposal."

Berlin Blames Moscow For Spanish Disorders; Protests Ship Holdup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 20—A holdup of the German steamer Kamerun in what is claimed here to be international waters by a Spanish Government submarine and cruiser brings a unanimous chorus of protest from the German press today, together with the demand that no neutrality convention be observed by Germany until such wrongs are righted.

The Kamerun, bound for Genoa was, according to information here, changing its course to take up fugitives at Cadiz when it was stopped and examined. When it was ultimately freed it was compelled to change its course and proceed toward the Mediterranean.

The incident was generally interpreted here as additional proof of the Bolshevik control of the Spanish fleet and the impossibility of ensuring real neutrality by European states until such things are checked at their source, namely Moscow.

Under the title, "A Serious Situation," the Volkische Beobachter, Government organ, today publishes an editorial which is indicative of the attitude of the whole Government-controlled press.

After maintaining that the "Red Spanish pirates aren't concerned about commitments of the civilized world," the article declares that Madrid is obviously no longer able to keep its supporters "within the bounds laid down by the civilized state of Europe.

Calls for French Protest

The Beobachter adds: "It is time that Paris should expressly protest to Moscow about Communist activities in Spain, otherwise the neutrality discussions will lead nowhere and Germany will have to take matters into her own hands should another such violation of international law be perpetrated."

The article concluded by declaring that the neutrality discussions are faced with a serious problem by the new incident and by the continuous proof of the dispatch of Soviet emissaries to Spain. Germany, it is stated, considers the situation to be very serious.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. We get from people what we give; we find in them what we bring; and the changes are not changes in them so much as changes in ourselves.
2. Fish, Fist, Fast, Cast, Cost, Coot, Cool, Pool.
3. To pass the train, from front bumper to rear bumper, the automobile must travel 2640 feet, or half a mile. Since it gains 20 miles an hour on the train, to gain a half mile will take 1-40th of an hour, or 1½ minutes. (Still too fast, say we.)
4. Bath, Bolton, Dover, Deal, Frome Eton.
5. Less n's and more l's—(Lessons and morals).

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Prevention and Relief Speeded As Rains Conquer Forest Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 20—Drenching rains accomplished in one night what a vast army of fire fighters had failed to do in putting out the forest fires in the recreational areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin during the first two weeks of August.

But not until a heavy blanket of snow covers the last smoldering stump will it be safe to withdraw the patrols from the more densely timbered districts.

90,000 Acres Burned

Some idea of the extent of the forest blazes may be gained by a survey of the state conservation commission which discloses that in Wisconsin alone 90,000 acres of timber and marsh lands were swept by fire. But these figures, set against a total of 12,000,000 acres in the State's 10 forest protection districts, do not seem large.

In the State's 10 districts, 1264 fires were reported since July 1, the commission's survey shows. Not since 1918 has there been such a dry season, with so many resultant fires, E. J. Vanderwall, state chief forest ranger, announced.

Rehabilitation of about 150 farmers and settlers in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, whose crops and homes were destroyed, is being directed by federal, state and county agencies. With more than $200,000 already spent by the two states for fire fighting, the ultimate total is estimated to run as high as $1,000,000.

Leading in the program of rehabilitation will be two federal agencies, the Rural Resettlement Administration and the Works Progress Administration. The WPA organization, with the approval of Howard Hunter, Chicago, assistant WPA director, already plans to place all farmers and settlers who suffered as a result of the fires on works projects. These projects are now being organized.

Federal Loans Available

The Resettlement Administration has established regional offices for studying the needs of the victims. Under proposed plans, victims will be able to obtain loans for reconstruction purposes and for seed and livestock purchases.

Until the fire hazards are completely eliminated, state and federal forestry divisions will be compelled to maintain in the field a tremendous equipment of one-man hand pumps, shovels, tractors, plows, trucks and other fire-fighting paraphernalia, running the cost from this source for further prevention into thousands of dollars.

In the northern sections of three states, where the fires were most prevalent, the army of fire fighters is estimated to have reached 50,000 men. These were drawn from the CCC camps, the temporarily suspended WPA projects, forestry and conservation services, while thousands volunteered and in Superior hundreds were conscripted.

Minnesota officers sent 20,000 into the Superior National Forest on the Canadian border, Wisconsin maintained 15,000 fire fighters and scouts in the backwoods wilderness, and 3000 fought the flames on the Isle Royal front.

What Causes Fires

One of the most frequent questions asked is, "What starts the fires?" Just a spark from any one of a hundred sources was sufficient. Peat bogs that may be fanned into flame without a spark caused many; hundreds were ignited by thoughtless motorists throwing lighted cigarettes from car windows; overnight campers in deep recesses of the forest were responsible for many more by the failure to fully extinguish a breakfast bonfire on leaving.

Prevention of future losses is being studied by conservation authorities. Chief discussions involve the cooperation of the forest ranger and conservation services and the CCC camps, all needed to prevent the depletion of the region's natural resources.

Buffalo Launches Private Slum Clearing Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20—A group of Buffalo citizens today announced the formation of a private slum clearance corporation to clean up one of the city's worst water front areas and construct low-cost apartment houses there.

Joseph M. Boehm, for years active in civic affairs and who has fought against Buffalo's federal low-cost housing project in an area far removed from the slum district, heads the list of incorporators.

The company will be known as the Land Owners' Rehabilitation Corporation, and will be capitalized at $1,000,000.

The area to be improved is situated between the city's business district and the water front.

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Aviators Seem to Pick Words Out of the Air

New industry has built up a strange but vivid jargon, much of which has already made its way into the language—Few there are who do not know that an ace is something besides a trump.

Private Languages Of Industry
Seventh of Eight Articles

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Strange words ride the skies.

And when the pilots come down, queer phrases, hard-clipped abbreviations echo in the hangar and on the field. For aviation, perhaps more than any other comparable industry, has an argot of its own.

"Ground flying" is what the pilot calls the gentle art of conversation. It may start in Newark and continue in Kansas City. But it's never ended. And so, by way of interpretation, we pick it up in the middle:

"Why, listen, pilot! I remember the time I ran low in the Dakotas. I picked a spot after dragging the field and when I was about to sit her down I discovered boulders in the daisies. I opened her up but I couldn't climb out. When I dropped in, the bus caught her right tip on a rock. I groundlooped but not bad enough to send her into the shop."

All in Dictionary

The words are all in the dictionary, but the pilots don't always use them that way. Running out of gasoline is to "run low." But give them credit. When they say Dakotas, they mean Dakotas. And any field is called "the daisies" and "dragging it" is to fly low for a quick inspection

So the conversation goes on, with the pilot using "bus" for his plane and "right tip" for what an engineer would describe as the "leading edge of the right wing." A groundloop is what happens to the plane when the edge of one wing is caught and it whips around in a circle. And the "shop"—with final recognition of the prerogative of the unabridged dictionary—is the machine shop where repairs are made.

Fortified with such knowledge one might stroll into an airline operation office prepared to joust conversationally with the traffic men only to be greeted with something like this:

"Just got dispatch on Trip 5."

"Fine. What's she got?"

"One Elko, Two Renos and five Friscos. By the way, have you got the weather?

Will Be Bumpy

"Yes, CAVU until we cross the hump and then he says it will get pretty bumpy with some overcast."

What the traffic man means is that he has just gotten an account of the passengers aboard a plane which is either on its way into the field or preparing to depart. If the departure point is Salt Lake City, for instance, one passenger will get off at Elko, Nev., two at Reno, Nev., and five at San Francisco.

The pilot, answering the weather question, reports that "ceiling and visibility are unlimited (sent CAVU to save time) until the plane crosses the Sierra Mountains when the trip will encounter some rough weather with cloudiness. The "hump" is usually the Rocky Mountains or any mountain range that may lay athwart an aviator's course.

Another branch of aviation language is disclosed in a conversation between two stewardesses, those charming young ladies who greet you on a flight, check your tickets, serve you meals, point out whatever sights there be and otherwise make air travel enjoyable.

Tossed by Consolidation

It ran something like this:

"Hello, Smithers, what brought you into this port?"

"Oh, I got tossed when they consolidated and I'm waiting for a ferry."

A strictly business conversation, this. Smithers might be Smith, Jones, or any other surname for the stewardesses almost universally avoid first names. Miss Smithers' arrival was due to the fact that her "run" or flight ended when two light passenger loads were combined into one ship. This left the extra stewardess waiting to return to her base port either as a passenger on a regular trip or on an "extra" flight.

The following vocabulary will emphasize some of the differences in language of various branches of aviation. Some of it has been acquired from the World War and military circles, some of it springs from the machine shop while some comes from the pilots' own experiences and training:

Aviation Glossary

Ace—An aviator who brought down five or more enemy planes during the World War.

Aileron—A control surface on the rear edge of an airplane wing to cause the plane to turn on its longitudinal axis.

Airfoil—Any curved or flat surface on an airplane designed to obtain reaction from the air through which it moves.

Airline course—Established route through the air designated by light beacons and radio stations.

Altimeter—An aneroid barometer which measures the height above ground.

Bail out—To leave a plane by parachute.

Bank—To turn sharply and sidewise in a plane.

Barnstorm—To fly about from town to town taking passengers up for a small sum.

Barrel roll—A complete revolution by a plane about its longitudinal axis maintaining forward flight at the same time.

Beam course—The aerial "highway" laid down by a radio beam station.

Bucking a head wind — Flying through air moving in the opposite direction to the flight course.

Bump—An upward moving air disturbance.

Can—Cylinder of airplane engine.

Canceled out—A flight postponed by reason of weather or some other cause.

Ceiling—The absolute height to which a plane may ascend; also the top limit of visibility measured by the height of clouds.

Chock—Block under plane tires to keep craft stationary while loading or while engines are turning over.

Cockpit—Pilot's control compartment.

Cone—Cloth stocking which denotes wind direction; also called "sock," "stocking" and "pants leg."

Conk—Involuntary stopping of airplane motor.

Cowling — Covering over plane motor or wheels to reduce air resistance.

Crate—An airplane, usually an old one.

Cutting daisies—Flying low.

Cutting the gun—Shutting off the motor of a plane.

Dead stick landing—A landing with the motor dead.

Dive—Steep vertical descent.

Dope—Liquid used to shrink airplane fabric and make it tighten.

Dual instruction—Training in a plane with two sets of controls.

Flip flops—Stunting.

Flippers—The elevating rudders.

Flying blind—Flying without any visual aid, or usually by means of instruments.

Flying boat—An airplane with a hull for descent on the water.

Flying circus—A barnstorming exhibition troupe.

Formation—A group flight or the figures into which it may arrange.

Geloppy—A large transport plane.

Gliping angle—The angle at which a plane may coast without power.

Ground school—Pedagogical and mechanical instruction in aviation.

Hedge hopping—Flying low.

Hop—An air ride, usually a short one.

Horsing down — Nosing a plane toward the earth.

Instrument flying — Dependence only upon the visual aids in a plane cabin for flight.

Iron compass — Railroad tracks followed as a guide.

Jenny—Wartime training plane.

Jugful—Radio order to hold a plane.

Kiwi—An aviator who flies little but talks much about his prowess.

Kick the rudder—To move the lateral control sharply with the foot, causing a plane to change its direction quickly

Landing speed — Speed at which plane's wheels touch ground, a condition which is often artificially regulated.

Landing gear—Wheels, shock absorbers and undercarriage of plane, usually retractible in larger transport planes.

Loop — A backward circle in the air beginning at the bottom of the loop.

Milk route—A short feeder airline.

Nose over—Falling over of plane on its nose, usually after hitting an obstruction on field.

Overcast—Light clouds covering the sky.

Outside loop—Forward circle in the air beginning at top of loop; a maneuver little performed except by expert fliers.

Over the hump—Crossing the Rocky or Sierra Nevada, Mountains but used by pilots in crossing any large range of mountains on their course.

Pancake—To land with sufficient force to cause a plane to bounce like a rubber ball.

Pants—Streamlined covering over plane wheels.

Penguin—A practice apparatus for aviators; also an aviator who does not fly.

Prop—Propeller.

Prop wash—Draft behind plane created by propeller blades.

Pursuit—A small military plane designed as a fighting craft.

Radial Motor—Air-cooled engine with spoke-like cylinders.

Revs—Number of revolutions a minute of an airplane motor; as verb, to rev up, means to speed up motor.

Riding the beam—Flying along the regular aerial highway created by government radio-beam station.

Safety belt—Belt to hold pilot in plane while stunting or in regular transport plane to keep passengers in seats while taking off or landing.

Side slip in—To approach a field diagonally to the true direction of flight.

Slipstream—Draft created by plane's passage through air.

Solo—To fly alone.

Spin—Spiral descent, usually involuntary.

Spot landing—Landing at a predetermined spot, usually in a contest.

Stall—To lose speed from any cause so as to bring a plane to a virtual standstill and unresponsive to controls.

Stalled over—To clear an obstruction barely.

Stunt—Acrobatic flying.

Taxi—To move a ship about on the field under its own power.

Tailspin—Same as spin and not tail first as usually construed.

Tailwind—Wind moving with the direction of flight; "good tailwinds" is a parting salutation for a fast and speedy journey.

Test pilot—aviator who flies new designs of airplanes or new models of regular factory production.

Test flight—Usually initial flight of new plane.

Ticking over—Engines turning at slow speed to warm them.

Turn the controls over—Giving over controls in plane to another pilot; usually in plane that has two sets of controls.

Visibility—Lateral distance which a pilot may see from the air.

Warm up—To run motors to operating temperature to guard against accidental stopping while taking off.

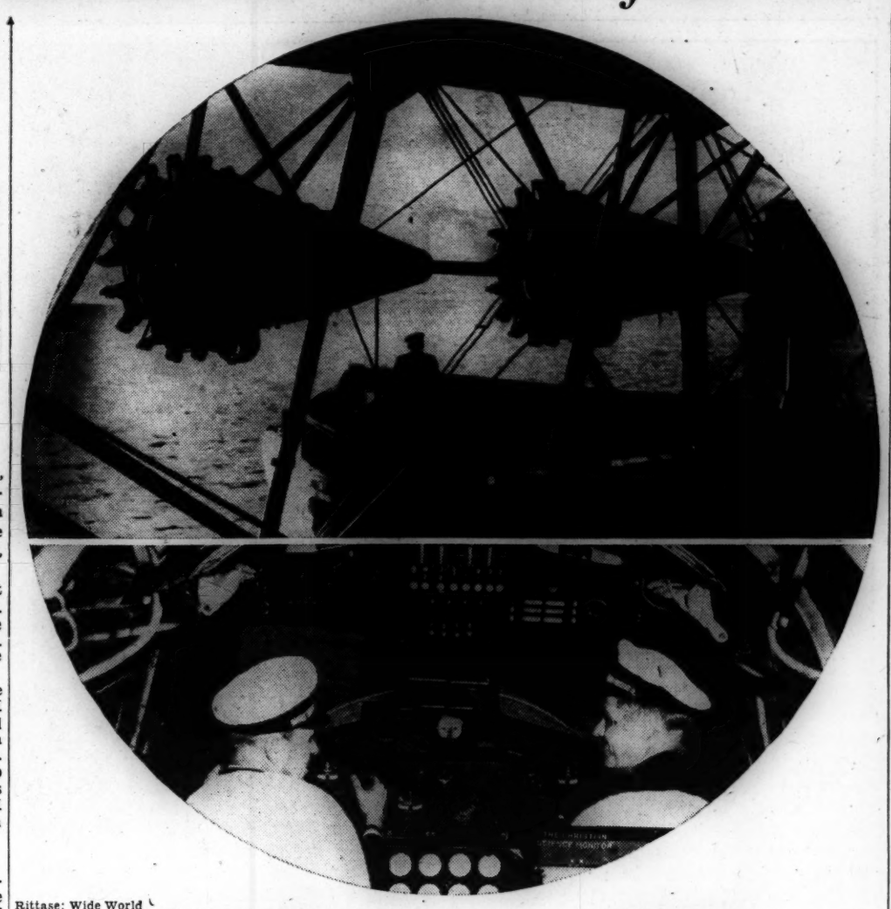
Whipstall—Falling off nose forward after bringing plane to stalling position.

Wide open—Motor throttled up to maximum speed.

Zero ceiling—Clouds, foggy or misty weather low enough upon field to prevent safe operation.

Zero visibility—Lack of lateral vision in air.

Zero-zero—Combination of zero ceiling and visibility.



Rittase; Wide World

Capt. Edwin C. Musick, Pilot of the China Clipper — Ralph Dohlstron, Co-Pilot of the Clipper

Their Talk Sparkles With Lingo of the Air
Above—Looking Through the Wings of the Pan-American Clipper

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Michigan Police Submit New Code To Lessen Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 20—Police officials have returned here from the annual Michigan Police Chiefs Association convention with many objectives which they think must be attained to make law enforcement work more effective.

A reduction in the annual cost of crime, estimated at between $12,000,000,000 and $14,000,000,000, could be made substantially by accomplishing these things, they think:

1. Elevating the job of the policeman to that of a profession with adequate pay. A full four-year course in police work after leaving high school would be required of everyone going into the field.
2. Greater co-operation between the states, especially in extradition facilities, and achieved also through more uniformity in state laws.

Firearm Regulation

3. Federal laws regulating the manufacture and sale of firearms.
4. Compelling every person with a criminal record going from one state to another to register with police within 24 hours after his arrival.
5. Encouraging citizens to assume an individual responsibility for the enforcement of the laws of his state.
6. Legal co-operation which would prevent judges from hair-splitting decisions in concealed-weapons cases.

The police officials also reported there was a marked decline in "rackets," and attributed it to the newspaper stories which have served to warn the public on how the illegal operations are carried on.

Forced Auto Inspection

In the field of traffic they discussed the need for a compulsory vehicle-inspection law, such as that of Massachusetts. The law would provide for inspection lanes which would be permanent in heavily populated districts. Here, when a vehicle entered for inspection, it would be registered by the authorities, a check made of the operator's license, motor number and car license. This would serve to put a curb on car thefts and switching of proper credentials.

The headlights tail and stop lights, mirror, horn and mufflers would be inspected. So would the steering apparatus, brakes and other mechanical devices. If the car met requirements a certificate would be placed on the windshield. If not a repair slip, setting a return date, would be given the motorist.

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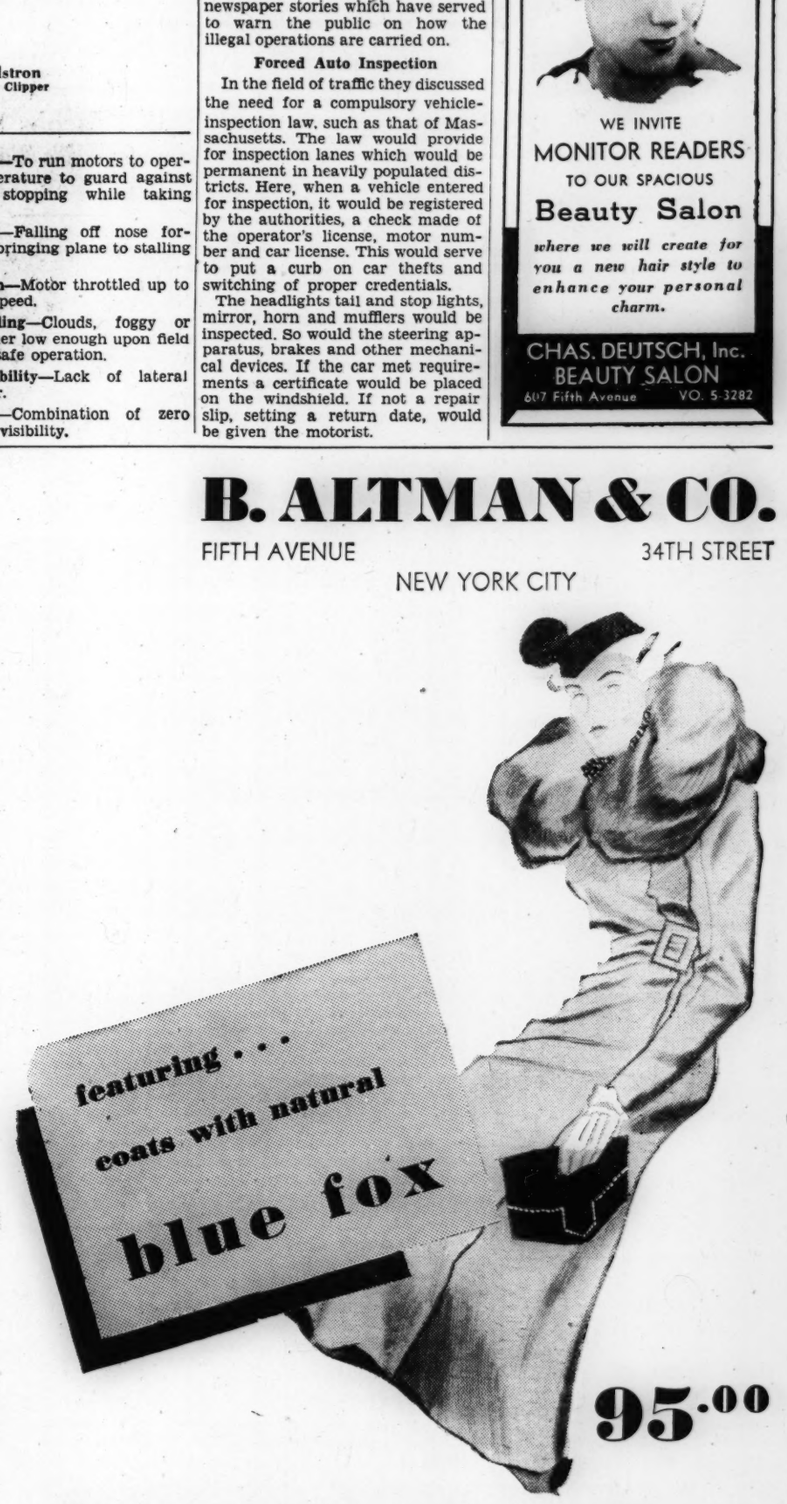

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we bought these fine furs months ago, while prices were low, while selections were wide. We were able to get first choice of fine, full, true blue furs . . . next winter's important fashions at this summer's low prices . . .
misses' and women's sizes — coats—third floor

Rise of Giants Starts Talk Of a 5-Cent World Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All roads may lead to New York early in October. It looks like the Yankees in the American League pennant race and the Giants in the National, and another 5-cent World Series.

It has been 13 years since baseball saw the last all-New York classic. In 1923 the Yankees, under Miller Huggins, beat the Giants of the McGraw regime four games to two in a series that was divided between the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium. The year before, and the year before that, the same two clubs had battled for the world championship, but on those two occasions the honors went to the Giants.

Therefore, if the Yankees and Giants are successful in their respective leagues again this season, the American Leaguers will face the classic with the idea of pulling up on even terms with their National rivals for the 5-cent series title.

Ninth Straight

The Giants moved closer to their objective yesterday, winning their ninth straight game at the expense of the Dodgers, 3 to 2. The New Yorkers haven't been beaten since Aug. 10. They stand second in the flag scramble, one game behind the leading Cardinals. The Cards were idle yesterday and unable to protect themselves.

In their streak, the Giants have defeated the Phillies five times and the Dodgers four. Their pitching is easily the best in the circuit. The final test will begin on Aug. 25 when Bill Terry leads the club through its last western invasion of the season, which starts in Cincinnati and ends in St. Louis.

If the Giants can get by that tour with a fair degree of success, they should win the pennant. The schedule favors them, for the Cardinals and Cubs, their chief rivals, will be touring the East during the final weeks of the race. The Giants are practically unbeatable at the Polo Grounds.

Meanwhile, the Yankees are bobbing along in front of the American League Marathon. From time to time they slow down to a walk, but always manage to gain renewed energy before their lead is threatened. They should have enough reserve left to coast down the stretch.

Yankees Win

After dropping three straight, one to the Athletics and two to Washington, the Yanks got back into stride yesterday by defeating the Senators, 7 to 4. This victory, coming while the second-place Indians were kept idle in Chicago by rain, increased New York's lead to 12 full contests.

In other American League games, the Athletics twice beat the Red Sox, 5 to 4, and 7 to 2, the first game going 13 innings. The Browns triumphed over the Tigers, 13 to 8. The five-club struggle for second place is still in progress. The Tigers are only one game behind the Indians; the White Sox only two in the rear of the Bengals; the Senators only 1½ in back of Chicago, and the Red Sox just one behind the Senators. The Red Sox have developed into one of the biggest disappointments of modern baseball.

While the Giants were defeating the Dodgers in the National League yesterday, the Bees were downing the Phillies, 9 to 1, and the Pirates were beating the Cubs, 5 to 4.

Carl Hubbell's five-hit pitching stood out for the Giants. The slugging of Wally Berger, who hit two singles, his twenty-first homer and scored four runs, was the headline news at Boston. Bill Swift's relief pitching and his timely ninth-inning single were too much for the Cubs. The Cubs, incidentally, are now 2½ games in back of the Giants.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Albert Campbell, Seattle; Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, and Walter Emery, Shawnee, Okla., led national amateur golf qualifiers with 141 each.

Three Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody dropped first set since 1926 while beating Betty Nuthall, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Grant Victor Over Van Ryn

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—Bryan Grant of Atlanta, ranking player in the Newport Casino tennis tourney, today qualified for the semifinal round by defeating Johnny Van Ryn, the Philadelphia veteran, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

The tiny southerner dominated hit match from start to finish, despite the fact that he wrenched his ankle after he had won the first two games of the third set. Play was suspended for about 15 minutes. He returned to the court and completed his triumph in speedy fashion.

Frank Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., seeded just below Grant, shared this semifinals bracket by defeating Bob Harman, young Berkeley (Calif.) player, 9—7, 6—3, 6—2. Parker was steady throughout and gave his most impressive performance of this historic tourney while turning back the youngster in straight sets.

Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, the national clay court champion, romped into the second last round after routing his young townsman, and doubles partner, Wayne Sabin, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Four Californians clashed in the upper half of the quarterfinals and Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, runner-up in the recent national junior tourney, advanced against Riggs after defeating Eugene Smith of Berkeley, in the only hard-fought match of the day, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6.

Scottish Football

GLASGOW, Aug. 20 (AP)—Results of midweek matches played yesterday in the Scottish Football League, first division, follow:

Aberdeen 1, Hibernian 1.
St. Mirren 6, Albion Rovers 2.
Hamilton A. 3, Falkirk 2.
Hearts 2, Dunfermline 2.
Third Lanark 3, Kilmarnock 0.
Queen of the South 3, Partick 3.
Rangers 3, Dundee 0.
St. Johnstone 2, Celtic 1.

In New Role- - - —By Pap'

OFF THE RELIEF ROLE !!
BUMP -HADLEY-
—THE VETERAN YANKEE HURLER BOASTS THE LONGEST WINNING STREAK OF THE YEAR — ELEVEN !!
THE YANKEES SIGNED HIM FOR RELIEF WORK BUT HE SOON WON THE RIGHT TO START HIS OWN GAMES
'69-170-171
PAP'
HE LOST 21 GAMES FOR THE BROWNS IN 1932 AND LED THE LEAGUE IN LOSSES
BUMP WAS THE MOST GENEROUS PITCHER IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE IN 1932 and 1933

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Helen Jacobs Wins From Miss Taubele In Essex Tourney

By the Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 20—Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., the world's top ranking woman tennis player, entered the fourth round of the Essex County Club women's invitation tennis singles yesterday by defeating Norma Taubele of New York, 6—7, 6—4.

The second ranking American woman player, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, also reached the fourth round by virtue of her triumph over Virginia Rice Johnson of Brookline, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4

Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif., won by default from Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles. In other third round matches Alice Marble, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. C. R. Mabley Jr. of Brookline, 6—2, 6—2; Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, beat Eunice Dean of San Antonio, 6—2, 6—3, and Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., won from Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 6—2, 7—5.

Hadley Swerves From Ordinary To Great Star

By the Associated Press

WHEN Bump Hadley was toiling to get in shape last spring, most observers would watch his efforts, shake their heads and walk away mumbling something or other. A few spoke right up with the opinion that Manager Joe McCarthy was loading a lot of dead wood on the Yankees.

"How could Hadley be of any possible help to New York after Washington had given him up?" they asked. He had been with the White Sox and the Browns, and about the best that could be said of Bump was that he was a most willing worker.

Had Other Ideas

McCarthy had other ideas. He felt certain that the veteran, if he would work hard enough to get in shape, would come in mighty handy as a relief pitcher. Most old-timers know all there is to know about pitching, McCarthy reasoned—if Hadley was in shape to get out there and use that knowledge for just two innings at a time it might mean ball games to the Yankees.

Hadley's bow in a Yankee uniform gave little promise of future usefulness. The Yankees were engaging the Athletics in a free-hitting game on April 20 when Bump was called into action. When the smoke cleared Hadley's record showed one loss and no victories. But from that time on until the middle of August Hadley did not suffer a defeat. He boasted a string of 11 consecutive victories—the best in the American League this season—on Aug. 15.

Six Full Games

Many of his victories were scored in the relief role, but that matters little, for lately he has been starting as well as finishing his share of games. Half a dozen of his string were complete games. He has scored over every team on the circuit except the Browns. The Red Sox and the White Sox each have suffered three defeats at his hands.

In 1932 Hadley earned the dubious honor of losing more games than any other pitcher in the American League. Toiling for Chicago and St. Louis, he was charged with 21 defeats. And if that were not bad enough the records added insult to injury when they showed that Bump topped all other hurlers in matter of issuing passes—171 was the figure. The following year he suffered 20 defeats and again was the most generous hurler in the league when he gave 141 bases on balls.

Rhythm Leads in Yacht Races

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—The central Long Island Sound team of Johnny Abberley and John Middlebrook moved into first place in the Atlantic coast star class yacht championships yesterday, when they sailed Rhythm to victory in the second race of the series. Coupled with a fifth place, yesterday's victory gave Rhythm 22 points, one more than Tempest, Lewis Hallock's Moriches Bay defender, and two more than Sunbeam, also a Moriches Bay boat. Second in yesterday's race was the western Long Island Sound's Sunny, while David and Bruce Steere of Nantucket took third with Valiant. Joe Morris of Philadelphia, winner of Tuesday's race with Arrow End, was dismasted soon after starting the third beat to weather.

American Stars Give Stockholm Track Exhibition

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 20 (AP)—America's touring athletes won three of the seven events in which they competed in the post Olympic track and field meet, held yesterday, with the stadium less than half filled due to the showery and chilly weather.

Dave Albritton of Ohio State, second in the Olympics, took the high jump with a leap of 1.93 meters (6ft. 3 63-64in.). On a special jump he clearcd the bar at 2.01 meters (6ft. 7 9-64in.)

Foy Draper, Southern California sprinter, won the 100 meters in 10.5s. while Sam Francis of Lincoln, Neb., captured the shotput with a throw of 15.87 meters (52ft. 13-16in.)

Don Lash, Indiana distance star, could do no better than tenth in the 3000-meter run, however. He covered the distance in 8m. 50.4s. as compared to 8m. 34.2s. made by F. Schaumberg of Germany in winning the event.

Harold Cagle of Oklahoma Baptist, finished second to Bill Fritz of Toronto in the 400-meter run. The Canadian was clocked in 48.7, two-tenths of a second faster than Cagle.

Bernhardt Stoeck, Germany's Olympic javelin champion, won his specialty with a throw of 73.37 meters (240ft. 8 41-64in.), and placed third behind Francis and Gunnar Bergh of Sweden in the shotput. Eric Ny of Sweden led the field home in the 1000-meter run in 2:26.2.

Ken Carpenter and Glenn Morris, America's Olympic discus and decathlon champions, respectively, failed to arrive in time, due to bad weather. They are en route from Praha by airplane.

Junior Baseball Tourney Gets Under Way Today

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Three left-handed pitchers drew starting assignments for the opening contests in the American Legion's junior sectional baseball tournament. Bridgeport, Conn., Lowell, Mass., and Minneapolis all chose southpaws. Bridgeport called on Tuskar to pitch against Manchester, N. H., which selected the only right-hander, for the game which started at 1:30 p. m. today. The highly favored Lowell team gave the opening day pitching task to southpaw Tighe. He will oppose Campbell of Minneapolis in a game starting later this afternoon.

James Gaynor of Indianapolis, a former Arkansas league arbiter, will be umpire in chief. He will be behind the bat at the seven games needed to determine the champion. His assistants will be Eggleton of Hamilton and Norris of Dayton, umpires for the Indiana-Ohio league. All players in the tournament must have been less than 17 years old on last March 31.

Friday's games will match the Ecorse (Detroit) team against Buffalo at 1:30 p. m., and Chicago against Middletown at 4:30. The winners of the two games today will meet at 1:30 p. m. Saturday, and the winners of the Friday games at 4:30 p. m. Saturday, with the Saturday winners meeting at 2:30 p. m. Sunday for the championship.

Bill Hughes And Elizabeth Deike In Quarterfinals

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—Big Bill Hughes of Memphis and defending champion Elizabeth Deike of Los Angeles led public parks tennis stars into quarterfinal rounds of the National Singles Championships today with decisive victories that ruled them favorites in their divisions.

Hughes was impressive in a victory over Herbert Shenkin, Washington, D. C., but M. C. Hopper, Tulsa, (Okla.), high school athlete, beat out Chinn Sunn, Honolulu champion, to continue the threat he started by upsetting Former Champion Arnold Simons of Louisville in the first round.

Little Edna Smith, 4ft. 11in. Cleveland physical education instructor, threatened Miss Deike's crown by winning 11 straight games from Bernice Survillo, Chicago champion.

Hughes and Cecil Metz, perennial singles champion Ted Drewes and Robert Norton of St. Louis, Harold Barthel and Walter Smigel of Cleveland, and Joe Turski and Edward Nowak of Buffalo were favorites among the eight teams remaining in men's doubles play.

Merceina Weiss, St. Louis women's champion, furnished the tournament thriller in her match with Mrs. Jean Artzberger of Cleveland. With the score 30—love against her in match game of the second set, she rallied and won 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Deike allowed Myrtle Clausen of Minneapolis only one game, 6—1, 6—0, in yesterday's contest, while Helen Germaine, former national champion from New York, and second seeded player, did likewise in her match with Mabel Sorter of Granite City, Ill.

Helen Stephens Leads Americans to Victory

WUPPERTAL, Ger., Aug. 20 (AP)—Helen Stephens, women's Olympic sprint champion, won two events, finished second in another and was a member of the American relay team which finished second to Germany yesterday in west Germany's greatest women's track and field meet, witnessed by a crowd of 35,000.

Miss Stephens won the 100 meters in 11.6s, beating Stella Walsh of Poland, by two tenths of a second, just as she did at Berlin. The American girl was clocked in 24.1 in winning the 200-meter dash, again defeating Miss Walsh, who was timed in 24.2. The American girl also put the shot 12.07 meters (39ft. 7 13-64ins.) to gain second place behind Fumi Koyima of Japan, who won with a toss of 12.25 meters (40ft. 2 19-64 in.).

The American relay team, winner in the Olympics, bowed to the German four, which dropped the baton at Berlin with victory in sight. The German team of Emmy Albus, Katherine Krauss, Marie Dollinger and Ilse Doerffelt ran the 40 meters in 46.06 seconds to beat the Americans by a half-meter. The American team, clocked in 46.07, was composed of Miss Stephens, Harriet Bland, Annette Rogers and Olive Hasenfus.

100-Meter Dash—Won by Helen Stephens, United States; second, Stella Walsh, Poland; third, Katherine Krauss, Germany. Time—11.6s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by Helen Stephens, United States; second, Stella Walsh, Poland; third, Greta Winkels, Germany. Time—24.1s.

80-Meter Hurdles—Won by Barbara Burke, England; second, Agatha Doorgeest, Holland; third, Ann Steuer, Germany; fourth, Ann O'Brien, United States. Time—11.7s.

Shotput—Won by Fumi Kojima, Japan, 12.25 meters (40ft. 2 19-64in.); second, Helen Stephens, United States, 12.07 meters (39ft. 7 13-64in.); third, Weiss, Poland, 11.65 meters (38ft. 2 43-64in.).

Broad Jump—Won by Stella Walsh, Poland, 5.71 meters (18ft. 8 41-64in.); second, Goeppner, Germany, 5.56 meters (18ft. 2 47-64in.); third, Wanda Nowack, Austria, 5.34 meters (17ft. 6 3-64in.).

Lake Placid Tennis Down to the Finals

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Catherine Semple of Miami defeated Helen Murray of Yonkers yesterday, 6—3, 6—2, to gain the finals in the women's singles of the thirty-fourth annual August invitation tennis tournament at the Lake Placid Club.

She will meet Mrs. H. W. Rowan of Edgewood, Md., today, for the title.

Mrs. Rowan defeated Pauline Bluin, Gardner, Mass., yesterday, 6—4, 6—3.

John Curtis of Evanston, Ill., will meet either Carleton Rood of the University of North Carolina, or Richard Beckman of Boston, in the finals of the men's singles.

The last set of the Rood-Beckman match was rained out yesterday with Rood leading 6—2, 5—2.

Curtis defeated Vincent Palmer, Milton, Mass., 6—2, 6—4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	80	50	.615
St. Paul	74	58	.561
Kansas City	69	62	.527
Minneapolis	68	63	.519
Indianapolis	68	67	.504
Columbus	65	68	.489
Toledo	51	78	.395
Louisville	51	80	.389

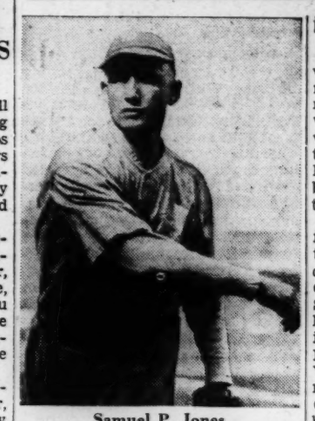
Results Aug. 19

St. Paul 5, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 6, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 2, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis 10, Columbus 8.
Louisville 5, Toledo 2.
Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 2.

Germans Beat Americans

BREMEN, Ger., Aug. 20 (AP)—The American Olympic handball team was defeated, 16 to 3, by the North German team yesterday. The Americans appeared fatigued and went to pieces after 15 minutes of play.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



Samuel P. Jones

TO Samuel P. Jones might go the title of the "Great American Traveler," as in the 21 years in which he was an active player in major-league baseball, he was a member of six of the eight clubs which make up the junior circuit. So when he uses his gold lifetime pass there will be only two cities in which he cannot claim having been a member of its American League team and those are Philadelphia and Detroit.

It was in 1915 that he made his major-league bow as a member of the Cleveland Indians; but he was destined to make a short stop in that city as he went to the Boston Red Sox in 1916 and stayed there until he was sold to the New York Yankees in 1922. In 1927 he played with St. Louis; but 1928 found him with the Washington Senators where he remained until 1932 when he went to Chicago, there to remain the rest of his playing days. His lifetime pitching record follows:

League Record

Year	Club	G.	I.P.	W.	L	Pct.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1915	Cleveland Americans	48	145⅔	3	8	.272	42	63	131
1916	Boston Americans	10	27	0	1	.000	7	7	9
1917	Boston Americans	9	16⅓	0	1	.000	5	6	15
1918	Boston Americans	24	184	16	5	.762	44	70	151
1919	Boston Americans	35	245	12	20	.375	67	95	258
1920	Boston Americans	37	274	13	16	.448	86	79	302
1921	Boston Americans	40	299	23	16	.590	98	78	318
1922	New York Americans	45	260	13	13	.500	81	76	270
1923	New York Americans	39	243	2	8	.724	68	69	239
1924	New York Americans	36	179	9	6	.600	53	76	187
1925	New York Americans	43	247	15	21	.417	92	104	267
1926	New York Americans	39	161	9	8	.529	69	80	186
1927	St. Louis Americans	30	190	8	14	.364	72	102	211
1928	Washington Americans	30	225	17	7	.708	63	78	200
1929	Washington Americans	24	154	9	9	.500	36	49	156
1930	Washington Americans	25	183	15	7	.682	60	61	195
1931	Washington Americans	25	148	9	10	.474	58	47	185
1932	Chicago Americans	30	200	10	15	.400	64	75	217
1933	Chicago Americans	27	177	10	12	.455	60	65	181
1934	Chicago Americans	27	183	8	12	.400	60	60	217
1935	Chicago Americans	21	140	8	7	.533	38	51	162
Totals		644	3881	228	216	.513	1222	1392	4057

World Series Record

Year	Club	G.	I.P.	W.	L	Pct.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1918	Boston Americans	1	9	0	1	.000	5	5	7
1922	New York Americans	2	2	0	0	.000	0	1	1
1923	New York Americans	2	10	0	1	.000	3	2	5
1926	New York Americans	1	1	0	0	.000	0	0	2
Totals		6	22	0	2	.000	8	8	15

Early Football Call Sent Out at Colgate

HAMILTON, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Andy Kerr, Colgate University's football coach, took time out from his coaching school today to mail invitations to 69 Red Raiders to return for fall football practice opening Aug. 31.

It's the earliest the Maroons have been called for practice.

"We're starting a week earlier than usual this fall because we are playing a game one week ahead of the usual opener," he said. "If the team is going to be ready to meet Duke in Durham, N. C., Sept. 26, there's much work to be done."

Andy reminded his boys that they face a tough schedule—Duke, Tulane, Lafayette, Army, Holy Cross, Syracuse and Brown.

"It's going to be a tough job reuated from the first team of a year ago," he added, "and at least eight positions are wide open. More new men will have a chance to make the team than in any year I have been at Colgate."

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leading hitters in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	116	473	100	181	.383
Gehrig, Yanks.	116	438	137	167	.381
Weatherly, In.	53	231	46	88	.381
Mize, Cards	85	266	57	100	.376
Medwick, Cards	113	467	82	169	.362
P. Waner, Pirs	108	426	71	154	.362

1952-Mile Auto Race

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Preparations are being completed for an eight-day, $12,000 automobile race over the 1952-mile highway from Montevideo, Uruguay, to this capital of Brazil. The race is to start in Montevideo Nov. 29 and end Dec. 6. One third of the route is over unpaved and little-used Brazilian roads.

New Brickley Coming Up— Will He Go to Harvard?

CHICAGO (AP)—There's a new Charlie Brickley on the football horizon—the old Charlie Brickley says so himself.

Charlie Brickley, "Poison-Toe-Chick" of the undefeated Harvard football teams of 1912-14, the great dropkicker who made good 34 out of 37 attempts in three years of varsity play. The dropkicker extraordinary who once beat Yale 15-5 through five goals he made from the field. The dead-toe Dick from anywhere within the 40-yard line!

"Eastern Eckersall"

Brickley, stocky, ruddy-faced, likes to talk about football; likes to recall those days when his educated toe almost drove the "Yales" crazy. Those were the days when the westerners called him the "eastern Eckersall" and the easterners called Eckersall the "western Brickley."

"Was Charlie Brickley a better drop-kicker than Walter Eckersall of Chicago?" the one-time famous kicking star is asked, point-blank.

"Charlie Brickley will be a better kicker than Eckersall, or anyone else," is the quick surprising answer.

Then, grinning, Brickley explains:

"Young Chick"

"I mean Charlie Brickley Jr., my kid — young 'Chick.' Maybe you've never heard of him, but you will. The boy's 16 and he can kick better now than I could. Look up his record at Babylon High School, on Long Island, sometime.

"We had an exhibition contest a year or so ago and the lad beat me. He kicked 49 out of 50 and didn't even use football shoes. I kicked a couple less. He can't drive them over from very far back yet, but give him a little time. Wait until he finishes Exeter and goes to college. Then ask me again—could Eckersall have outkicked Brickley?"

There's still another Brickley coming up, too. He's John, 15, a guard. Both youngsters weigh around 180 pounds. Both played on the same high school team and hope to play together in college. But don't jump to the conclusion they will be with Harvard. They like the way Notre Dame goes—and even the Irish could use another Brickley at times.

Degener Returns

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Dick Degener, graceful Detroit diver who won the Olympic springboard championship at Berlin last week, returned today with Mrs. Degener in the S. S. Washington. Degener said he was so anxious to start the homeward journey that he didn't even wait to receive his gold medal or an oak tree presented to every winner by the German organizing committee.

Gridiron School for Boys

ST. LOUIS, Mo., (AP)—A football school for boys between the ages of 13 and 21 years will be held Aug. 24-30 under the direction of Cecil E. Muellerleille, St. Louis University head football coach, at Richland, Mo. The school is planned to prepare boys for the autumn high school season. Conditioning exercises, chalk talks and elaboration of the finer points of the game will be on the program, but no scrimmages will be held.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—What about the Athletics bumping off the Gold Sox twice? . . . They say Connie Mack actually chuckled out loud for the first time since 1931 . . . Van Mungo of the Dodgers has shifted from No. 16 to 26 just to see if it will change his luck.

Donald Budge, the Davis Cup star, is showing signs of wear and tear and will have to take a rest if he expects to get to first base at Forest Hills . . . Credit for the best baseball job of the season must go to Bob Quinn and Bill McKechnie of the—you guessed it—Boston Bees . . . That pair has really produced.

Johnny Mize of the Cardinals and Roy Weatherly of the Indians, both recruits, may hang up some sort of a precedent by winning the big league batting championships this year . . . Mize tops the National League and Weatherly is tied for second in the junior circuit . . . Rookies have never done it before . . . Gosh, what a streak Lefty Gomez is in . . . The guy hasn't won a ball game since July 4.

Duncan and Gadsden Lead Semipro Ball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 20 (AP)—Duncan, Okla., and Gadsden, Ala., held the lead in the National Semipro Baseball Tournament last night as teams moved into the third round. Standings included:

	W	L
Duncan, Okla.	3	0
Gadsden, Ala.	2	0
Franklin, Mass.	1	0
Buford, Ga.	1	0
Akron, Ohio	1	0
Flint, Mich.	3	1
Indianapolis	1	1
Elkin, N. C.	1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	0	1

Flint, Mich., defeated Omaha, Neb., 5 to 3 yesterday.

Omaha got only four hits to Flint's eight. Each team erred twice. Batteries were Daugherty, Walcher and Rowe, Lubbie for Omaha; Meyers and Foley for Flint.

Tony Manero in Form

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Finishing up in the rain late in the afternoon, Tony Manero of Greensboro, N. C., national open champion, posted a 69 to jump into the lead in the Lake Placid open golf tournament at the halfway mark yesterday with a 36-hole total of 143. Equaling the competitive course record on his second tour of the course, Manero passed Matt Kowal of Utica and Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., former New Jersey open champion, whose 144's had held up throughout the afternoon.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	40	.652
Cleveland	64	53	.547
Detroit	63	54	.538
Chicago	61	56	.521
Washington	59	57	.509
Boston	59	59	.500
St. Louis	44	72	.379
Philadelphia	41	75	.353

Results Aug. 19

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4 (13 innings).
Philadelphia 7, Boston 2.
New York 7, Washington 4.
St. Louis 13, Detroit 8.
Cleveland at Chicago, rain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	69	44	.611
New York	69	46	.600
Chicago	66	48	.579
Pittsburgh	59	56	.513
Cincinnati	55	58	.487
Boston	52	61	.460
Brooklyn	45	69	.395
Philadelphia	40	73	.354

Results Aug. 19

Boston 9, Philadelphia 1.
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4.
Only games scheduled.

Flohr Defeats Thomas in Chess

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 20 (AP)—Only one game was played in the international chess masters' tournament, Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia winning from Sir George Thomas of London in their adjourned match from the seventh round after 85 moves. Flohr is now seventh in the race. The ninth round will be contested today. The leading scores: Euwe, 6-1; Botwinnik, 6-2; Fine, 5½-2½; Reshevsky, 5-3; Capablanca and Vidmar, 4½-2½; Flohr, 4-3; Lasker, 3½-3½.

Pacific Coast League

Results Aug. 19

San Francisco 7, Seattle 6.
Sacramento 10, San Diego 8.
Oakland 8, Missions 5.
Only games scheduled.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	82	51	.617
Rochester	76	55	.580
Newark	74	58	.561
Baltimore	68	63	.519
Toronto	69	65	.515
Montreal	61	70	.466
Albany	48	82	.369
Syracuse	50	84	.373

Results Aug. 19

Newark 7, Albany 3.
Newark 6, Albany 4.
Toronto 4, Montreal 1.
Two games postponed.

Yachting Regatta Closes

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland Yacht Club members carried away most of the first and second prizes in the forty-third annual Interlake Yachting Association regatta which ended here yesterday. Detroit-owned boats won five first prizes, with two firsts going to Toledo owners and three to Cleveland. One Buffalo, N. Y., boat and one from Erie, Penna., likewise sailed to first places. Awards were presented to the winners at a meeting held last night. Final results included: Class R Sloops—Breeze, G. Johnson, Buffalo, fourth. Class Sloops—Bangalore, Buffalo Yacht Club, Buffalo, first.

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Nationals Favored for Jobs In Latin-American States; Europeans Get Farm Work

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Citizens of the United States seeking employment in the Latin-American countries would do well to remain at home. Improved trade conditions are, strangely enough, adversely affecting opportunities for foreigners wishing to settle in the southern republics.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, states that employment opportunities in the Hispanic American nations are negligible, since governments are favoring such opportunities for their own nationals.

Presumably the number of jobs in the Central American banana industry open during the last several years to men and women of the United States and Europe has led to the belief that the Latin-American republics are recruiting grounds for all persons seeking work.

Immigration Policy Changed

The probability is further emphasized by the number of jobs open in the southern countries previous to the world-wide depression of 1929-1930. Latin-American nations were then anxious to encourage both immigration and foreign capital investments. Numerous opportunities were offered, especially to foreign executives, technologists, accountants and clerks. Immigration was encouraged through subsidies to shipping companies bringing immigrants and by the granting of special facilities to the immigrants themselves.

Within recent years, however, there has been a reversal of this liberal policy and the enactment of rigid immigration quota laws. The reason is not difficult to find, for, owing to the predominantly agricultural character of Latin America, there was virtually no serious unemployment during the depression period. And further, although with the return of better times an actual shortage of farm hands and industrial workers has existed, farm and factory wages and the standards of living are generally considered below those prevailing in the United States.

Manufacture Grows

In Brazil and Argentina the movement for an increased cotton cultivation and the development of new crops is going forward. Also, in other nations new manufacturing enterprises are arising. It may be that certain relaxation in immigration restrictions will follow. But as stated, wages and standards of living will not be satisfactory to the northerner; the openings are not expected to offer much inducement except to immigration from the European countries that have heretofore supplied the larger part of the settlers.

Today, persons acquainted with Latin-American industry realize that a surplus of the white-collar and professional classes exists. Practically all southern republics have laws requiring a specified percentage of the employees of all enterprises to be nationals of the country. This law applies even in the banana-growing countries, where northern capital is heavily invested.

Native Personnel Developed

In practice, foreign-owned concerns are required to fill all vacancies, as far as possible, by employing nationals of the country in which they operate. Local legislation requires, in some instances, that foreign employees be replaced by natives as rapidly as the necessary trained personnel can be developed. These regulations frequently apply to executive positions as well as to subordinate employment.

Says the Department of Commerce: "In most of the Latin-American countries the professional services, including dentistry, medicine, and similar occupations, are greatly overcrowded. . . . The regulations governing admission to practice are very strict and include a professional examination conducted in the language of the country. . . . To an increasing extent, teachers are being recruited almost exclusively from nationals of the country; and even in foreign schools the regulations sometimes require that the instruction be given in the language of the country."

Experts Find Openings

The department warns against so-called colonization projects involving settlement in tropical countries. It suggests that unless a prospective settler is prepared to visit the site of the colony and personally inspect it before investing his money, it is probable that he will be sadly disappointed and possibly lose his entire investment. The department also warns that the questions of land titles and property rights are on a different legal and historical basis than in the United States.

Citizens of the United States would do well to look elsewhere for occupations. Only the technical expert whose service cannot be duplicated and the citizen with money to spend appear to be wanted. Further data on this subject can be obtained from the consulates of the particular countries in which an inquisitive northerner is interested. Most Latin-American Governments maintain consulates at New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco.

G. H. C.

Grange Presents Crop Insurance Plan to President

HYDE PARK, Aug. 20 (AP)—A federal-state co-operative drought and crop insurance program to cost upward of $25,000,000 annually was placed before President Roosevelt for consideration today by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange.

A similar proposal was discussed by Mr. Taber recently with Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, the Republican presidential nominee. Gov. Landon was represented at the time as sympathetic to the general idea. Mr. Taber was accompanied to the summer White House by Fred Freestone, chairman of the Grange's executive committee.

Previously, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, went over the drought situation with the Chief Executive and remained for luncheon and the conference with Mr. Taber.

New Funds Needed

After a drought conference yesterday, Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, estimated a maximum of 150,000 persons would have to be given WPA jobs in the affected areas at a cost of around $5,000,000 per month, and that Congress would have to be asked to replenish relief funds used in the emergency.

Mr. Taber said any national crop insurance plan necessarily would be several years in effecting relief because of federal and state constitutional limitations. Some state constitutions would have to be amended, he said.

He asserted, however, the farmers would prefer some such plan to charity which was costing the Government much more than the $25,000,000 he estimated as the cost of crop insurance.

Political Drought

Mr. Taber told newspapermen the drought this year was "terrible" in many regions, while in others there existed only a "political drought."

He declared crop insurance would be on a federal-state co-operative basis with farmers paying nominal registration fees and would cost upwards of $25,000,000 a year, much less than moneys now going for drought relief.

"The President and Mr. Wallace," he said, "suggested it might be a good idea to call a conference of farm organizations and other interested parties to consider an intelligent approach to both these problems, crop insurance and rural credit."

Grange Nonpartisan

Mr. Taber, emphasizing his organization was nonpartisan in presidential elections, added:

"We outlined the grange suggestion that crop insurance would be better for agriculture and the consumer than present methods of seed loans, work relief and similar methods.

"It would give the farmer a more businesslike solution to his difficulties and guarantee the consumer an agriculture that was prepared to produce in following years."

Hopkins Gives Estimates

Mr. Hopkins told newspaper men $5,000,000 a month may be needed to provide WPA jobs in the drought emergency; that 90,000 persons already were at work, and ultimately from 120,000 to 150,000 would require job assistance, probably through the winter.

Some officials have estimated 500,000 families may have to be helped, but Mr. Hopkins thought this too high, even though it included all types of aid.

The President's 10-day drought tour itinerary still was incomplete, although some of his conferees have said it would take him as far West as Billings, Mont.

To Meet Governor In Des Moines

Gov. Clyde L. Herring of Iowa announced that the President had told him he would hold his drought conference with state Governors in Des Moines, Sept. 1. The Governors of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma have been invited, Governor Herring said.

Mr. Roosevelt looked into banking conditions in the dust bowl area with the assistance of Leo P. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, who described the banking situation there as "quite satisfactory," adding:

"The banks have some mortgages but it is not alarming. They have ample reserves for the most part. There may have to be some consolidations in the Dakotas but there is no reason why they should cause any uneasiness."

Mr. Hopkins said he expected to go along with the President on the trip to the drought belt.

At least one of the parley's during the day involved politics and the campaign for the President's re-election. Stanley High, head of the Good Neighbors League, brought in a progress report on activities of the organization.

Twenty states have been organized and Kansas is being organized, he told reporters.

Hindenburg Lands After 71-Hour Hop

LAKEHURST, N. J., Aug. 20 (AP)—The dirigible Hindenburg landed with a record passenger list at the naval air station last night after a 71-hour passage from Germany.

Capt. Ernst Lehmann, commander of the zeppelin, said he planned to take off for the return flight as soon as possible. Aboard will be Commander Charles Rosendahl, commandant of the naval air station. Traveling as express will be two baby pronghorn antelope, flown here by airplane from Pitchfork, Wyo., and on their way to a zoo in Hanover, Germany.

On the westbound passage the Hindenburg followed the southern route to avoid rough weather reported over the great-circle course and then flew over Boston, Long Island and Atlantic City, N. J., to await sunset.

New Deal to Buy Grain To Hold for Farmers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, said here yesterday that the Federal Government will spend $10,000,000 immediately to buy grain seed that will be sold back to the farmers in the drought area next spring.

He did not learn until after arriving here that the "$10,000,000 plan" had gone through, he said and did not care to talk "too much about it because I have not yet learned all the provisions."

Secretary Wallace said the money was obtained through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and will be spent immediately in buying wheat, barley and rye seed from "co-ops and individual companies."

Milo R. Perkins, executive assistant to the Secretary, said this would shut out speculators and "hold grain closer to the farm."

Wresting Farms From Zuider Zee

Charm of the Past

One of the Many Harbors of the Zuyder Zee Devoted for Centuries to Fishing. When Reclamation Is Finished, There Will Be Only an Inland Canal Where Once Was the Sea

The Armada at Work

Cranes and Dredges Completing One of the Many Dykes Involved in Holland's Stupendous Reclamation Project

Holland Opens Drive Against Zuyder Zee

(Continued from Page 1)

of the hold are discharged on the right spot. After dumping has become impracticable the remaining part of the boulder clay is discharged from the barges by floating grapple cranes.

The body of the dam is protected against wave-action below the waterline by mattresses of brushwork and above the water, up to a certain level, by a stone facing of basalt from the Rhine or limestone from the Meuse and above this level by turfing.

Drastic Control Of Dairy Marketing Planned in Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The most drastic control of agricultural marketing yet attempted in British Columbia is planned for the great dairy industry of the Fraser Valley, which supplies Vancouver with milk and milk products.

Despite the collapse of the Federal Government's Natural Products Marketing Act in the Canadian Supreme Court, British Columbia will control agriculture within its own boundaries in a fashion much more stringent than was permitted under the federal act.

In the dairy industry a single agency will be established to handle all milk shipped out of the Fraser Valley and this agency will decide how much milk each farmer may ship. If, for example, Vancouver can absorb in fluid form only 75 per cent of the valley's milk output, then each farmer will be permitted to ship only 75 per cent of his milk. The rest will have to be marketed in manufactured form or fed to stock. This will improve the position of many farmers who now ship little milk in fluid form, but will reduce the income of others who market most of their output in that form.

That the new program will bring strong protests from many quarters is regarded as certain and the new provincial marketing act, under which the scheme is being framed, probably will be challenged in the courts. The Government intends to submit the whole proposal to the dairymen by secret ballot before it is enforced.

Free Competition Is Declared Object Of New Price Law

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—A statement explaining provisions of the Robinson-Patman Price Discrimination law, enacted at the last Congress, was issued today by the Federal Trade Commission.

Already, the commission has received several hundred inquiries regarding the act, and has instituted a score of investigations into complaints that it is being violated.

In its statement today, the commission said that the law prohibits price discriminations where the effect may be to lessen competition substantially or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

Facilities Must Be Equal

"Allowances for advertising and sales promotion work are declared unlawful, unless they are made "available on proportionately equal terms" to all customers who compete with one another, the commission said.

"It is also declared unlawful to discriminate between purchasers of a commodity bought for resale by furnishing any services or facilities for processing, handling, selling, or offering for sale, that are not 'accorded to all purchasers on proportionately equal terms.'"

The Commission said that "as an aid to more effective enforcement," of the Act, it provides that when the Commission shall have established a prima facie case of discrimination the burden of rebutting the case shall be upon the alleged violator and unless justification can be affirmatively shown the Commission may order termination of the discrimination.

Bars Unfair Competition

"The theory of this provision," the Commission continued, "is that the facts which constitute justification are necessarily in the possession of the alleged discriminator."

Under the act it is a criminal offense for which fines or imprisonment may be imposed for persons to "knowingly discriminate or assist in discriminating."

It also is a criminal offense to sell goods in any part of the United States at prices lower than in other sections of the country for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor, the commission said, or to sell goods "at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor."

Horned Lizard To Get Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—One of the most formidable looking, yet least offensive little creatures of the Australian wilds is at last to enjoy the benefit of official protection.

About six inches long, affecting a repellant look, and apparently heavily armored, it is known variously as the horned desert lizard (Moloch Horridus), Mountain Devil and plain desert lizard. If delicately handled, this quaint and friendly dweller of the waste lands, presents no harmful features, but the tiny spokes of its forbidding body have an element of risk for the unwary. People have brought the little fellow into their homes as pets.

Uncongenial, artificial surroundings are threatening the extinction of the unique species and the Government intends to pass a special proclamation for protection before it is too late.

The chief home of the lizard is in the sandy regions of South Australia and in parts of Western Australia. It feeds largely on ants which it licks up separately and rapidly as the insects file along their pathways.

A remarkable feature about this lizard is the power of absorbing moisture through the skin. It has been known to absorb over night practically all of the water in a saucer in which it was placed. In arid country the lizard obtains his water supply from the heavy night dews.

Hauptmann Income Tax Settlement Reported

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—A compromise settlement of income tax differences between the Government and the estate of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the German carpenter executed for kidnaping Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., was disclosed yesterday at the Board of Tax Appeals.

The Government and Mrs. Anna Hauptmann, as executrix of her husband's estate, agreed upon a payment of $1897 in settlement of the Treasury's claims for $9678.

British Decree Arms Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

tremists hold the upper hand on either side.

Any indication that either side of the strife desires mediation would find the United States ready to cooperate in international efforts in this direction, however, it is added unofficially if there seemed a possibility that the effort would be attended with success. But such a possibility is not envisioned.

Loyalists and Rebels Clash at Navalmoral; City Reported in Flames

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MADRID, Aug. 20—Spanish rebels, in a 100-mile advance from Badajoz toward Madrid, engaged in battle today with the Loyalist troops of Col. Julio Mangada.

The city of Navalmoral, where the battle occurred, was reported in flames. The Government asserted it had dispersed the Fascist rebels.

(But from the Portuguese border came reports that Mangada's column had been routed after a hard battle.)

The advance from Badajoz brought the rebel forces to within 100 miles of the Spanish capital.

(Reliable reports from Gibraltar stated that the rebel commander, Gen. Emilio Mola, had advised his colleague Gen. de Llanc at Seville, to send no new troops northward.

(Mola asserted he had sufficient strength with which to crush Madrid in less than a week. Radio reports said the Fascists had captured Aubuquerque and Olivenda and shot down two loyalist airplanes near Badajoz.)

Loyalist forces marching on Teruel and Granada expressed their determination to "save Spain from Fascism by the end of August."

Refusal to Join Rebels

A Government broadcast urged citizens to disobey orders from rebel generals calling to the service soldiers who served under the last five conscriptions.

"If you cannot do anything else," the Government broadcast advised citizens of captured towns, "flee from the city. Those who gave you those orders (rebels) promised on their word of honor to defend the republic.

"They are now attacking the republic, insulting, arresting and killing authorities."

Attacks and Counterattacks

Five hundred rebels were killed or taken prisoner at Avila, northwest of Madrid, in an engagement yesterday, the Government reported.

At Buitraco, it was announced, Loyalists loosed a heavy artillery barrage on rebels entrenched below the Somo Sierra pass in the Guadarrama mountains.

(On the northern San Sebastian-Irun front, three rebel planes killed three persons and wounded seven others in a bombing attack. The rebel battleship Espana at the same time fired six shells into the city.

American Ships Warned Of Palma Bombardment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Spanish Government authorities, warning of their intention to bombard Palma from air and sea, told the American consul at that place yesterday to urge American vessels there to leave within 10 hours.

The American heavy cruiser Quincy arrived at the Balearic Islands city yesterday and the battleship Oklahoma was reported en route there.

On receipt of this report, the State Department requested the Navy to instruct the Quincy to evacuate Consul Robert D. Longyear of Cambridge, Mass., and all other Americans who can be persuaded to leave the islands.

At the same time it asked the Quincy to broadcast a warning to all American merchant vessels in the vicinity.

Approximately 50 Americans were believed to be still in Palma. Nineteen are Puerto Ricans. Numerous foreigners, among them many Americans, already have been evacuated.

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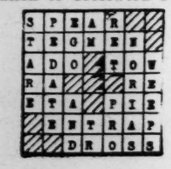

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis, called away suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico, left Mrs. Cummings, a "thoroughly reliable" woman recommended by Cousin Carrie, with the family. But the arrangement did not turn out well, and Mrs. Cummings departed. Having difficulty with their household expenses, the girls answered an advertisement by a writer who wanted room and board. Meanwhile, Garry, hearing of a woman near by who needed help in the house, applied for the job and got it.

Chapter Twelve

GARRY was quite serious, even though it meant getting up early every morning to walk the mile and a half to the state road. There was a thrill in having a job of any kind for the first time, and she was still young enough to feel work in another person's house more of an adventure than a task.

She washed dishes, scrubbed pantry shelves, swept floors and cooked dinner in a business-like way; did the baby's laundry without wincing and even learned to sterilize feeding bottles and prepare formulas as though she had been used to it all her life. Miss Hussey, coming in on her visit to bathe the baby, gave her a friendly approving smile.

"Well, well, so you've got a new job these days! Not enough to do up home, huh? How's the family?"

"All fine. Caroline's back at school again."

"Good."

Mrs. Collins, her first shyness worn off, was friendly and talkative, glad of Garry's company as well as her help. Both she and her husband were newcomers in the neighborhood; before their marriage Mr. Collins had worked for a firm of nursery gardeners and had only started in business for himself three years ago. He was a kindly, rather silent man.

Garry rarely saw him except at meal-times or when he tiptoed in once or twice during the morning to look at the baby and perhaps stroke its small hand gently with the tip of one finger, as though it were some rare and delicate seedling that he was almost afraid to touch. Most of the time he was busy in the greenhouse or potting shed.

Garry Rides Her Hobby

Garry longed to talk to him about his work but never quite found the courage. The greenhouse where he raised his plants and cuttings had been built on to the house and opened directly from the small living-room; as Garry stood at the kitchen sink rinsing clothes or washing dishes she could see the rows of flower-pots behind the glass panes and whenever the door was opened a warm breath of earth and moisture filled the house.

Many a time she was sorely tempted to cross the floor and open the door herself, just to take a sniff and look inside, but she reminded herself sternly that she was there to do chores and keep house, not to indulge her own particular hobby.

Still the temptation was very strong and one morning she gave in to it. Her hands happened to be still soapy; the doorhandle slipped unexpectedly in her grasp and she all but fell down the two steps on to Mr. Collins' broad back as he stooped over a tray on the lower shelf. He looked taken aback at this entry but relieved to find it was not an urgent summons for help, and grinned as he pulled her to her feet.

"Those steps are a bit tricky when you aren't used to 'em," he said. "Did you hurt yourself any?"

"Not a bit. I'm awfully sorry, but I just had a minute to spare and I've so wanted to have a look at your plants. I love greenhouses and I hardly ever get a chance to poke round in them."

"Look at all you want to," said Mr. Collins.

He stopped his work good-naturedly to show her round, explained how the house was heated and moisture controlled, let her linger over the rows of potted seedlings and the cuttings set to root in trays of wet sand.

Following him down the aisle between the growing plants, Garry found that here was a man who loved his work and could forget all his awkwardness in talking about it. She was full of eager questions and real understanding, and the time flew till she suddenly remembered the potatoes on the stove and the unset dinner table.

Mr. Collins Considers

After that she was free of the greenhouse whenever there were odd moments to spare, and as Mrs. Collins was now sitting up and the district nurse's visits becoming fewer, Garry could generally manage by working at extra speed to gain a little time.

When the baby was fed and sleeping, Mrs. Collins settled for her afternoon nap and the dishes put away, she would slip out and help Mr. Collins.

There were plants to spray and water, sometimes seedlings to be re-potted or rooted cuttings set out, empty pots to be scrubbed and stacked away or potting-mould mixed in the big trough at the end of the house—jobs she enjoyed far more than scraping saucepans and mopping floors.

"Well, I'll give you a regular job any time you want it," he said one day jokingly, and Garry took him up at once.

"Would you let me work here, if you want extra help later on?"

"Well, there's always plenty to do, come spring. But I don't know as you'd call it a young lady's work, exactly, except once in a while like now, when you feel in the mood." He seemed to overlook entirely the kind of work Garry had been doing, this last week.

"Handlin' earth and pots an' that like isn't any too good on your hands."

"I've handled plenty," Garry told him. "I'm only a beginner, Mr. Collins, and I wouldn't want you to pay me. But there's a whole lot I could learn working with you, and I'd be glad to do it. I could take care of some of the easier jobs and leave you more time for the rest."

Mr. Collins considered.

"I've got a lot of young plants on hand in the cold frames and I thought I might do a good bit in that line this year. That'll call for a lot of dividing and settin' out, and I don't know but you might try your hand at that, if you'd care to. But we'll see later on. Come spring you'll have plenty doing in your own garden."

"I couldn't get a promise out of him," she told Kay that evening, "but I mean to try again in the spring. It's just the chance I need and I don't mean to let it slip."

About the Pilliwigs

"Do you know, Kay," Garry went on, "I had an idea the other day. I don't know that it's brilliant, but it might work. Remember those funny pictures you used to make up for the kids when they were little—the Pilliwig family?"

"Those things?" Kay looked puzzled. "Martin used to like them. I haven't thought of them in years. I don't even remember how they went."

"I do. I'd remember Mrs. Pilliwig's hat and the way the little Pilliwigs looked if I lived to be 100. You used to make up the story and draw the pictures as you went along. Kay, I believe if you were to do a series of those any children's magazine in the world would want them."

"But they were just nonsense."

"Some of the best stuff in the world is nonsense," said Garry stoutly. "It's what everyone likes, anyway, and there's precious little of it that's any good. These were fine just because they were nonsense and you weren't worrying about how they came out, but just went ahead and drew them."

"Wait a minute. I remember now I did make some once, on the back of another drawing."

Kay crossed the room to rummage through a portfolio of old sketches.

"It was when that little Cary girl came to tea. I wanted . . . yes, here it is. It's about the zoo."

She smiled as she held out the paper for Garry to see. Garry was right. There was life and humor in the ridiculous little figures. There was more, too; a freedom of expression and a sure use of line that Kay didn't always get in her more studied drawings.

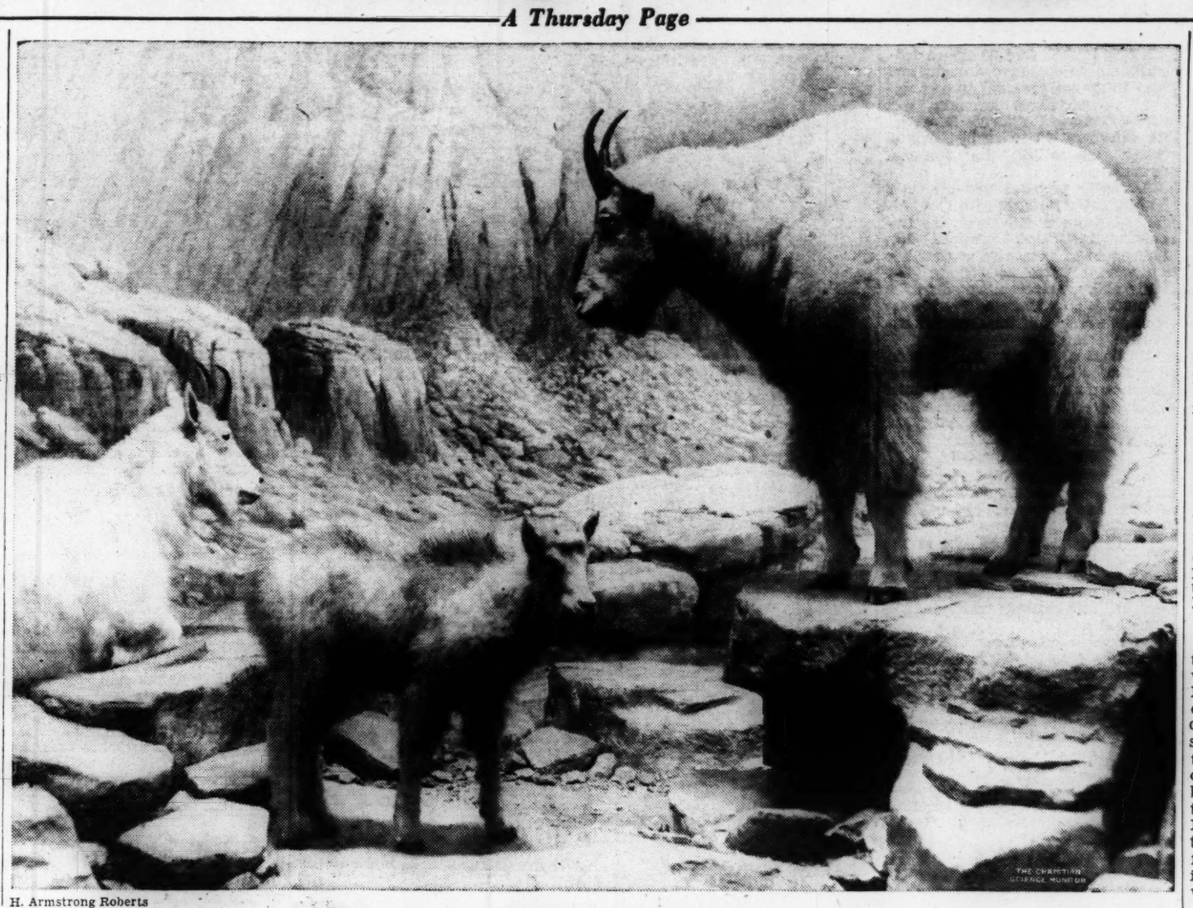
"I might be able to make something out of them if they were better drawn," she said thoughtfully.

"There you go!" said Garry. "They don't want to be better drawn. They want to be just like you have them there."

In those ten days of work at the Roadside Nurseries with Mr. and Mrs. Collins and the baby Garry had come to feel so much a part of the little household that when she pulled her rubber boots on for the last time, hung up her apron and stooped to kiss the small curled fist lying outside the covers it seemed as if she was leaving a part of herself behind.

It was with an empty almost homesick feeling that she climbed the hill that evening with ten dollars in her pocket (she had stubbornly refused to take more for the extra days), a store of new experience, and self-confidence that was worth far more to her than any wages.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



H. Armstrong Roberts

These Rocky Mountain Goats Are Quite at Home Amid the Wild Scenery of Their Native Areas; Here They Are Shown in a Habitat Group in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia

Adventures of Mishi, the Chipmunk

By Ralph Flint

Part One

I AM Mishi, youngest of five brothers and sisters, and my home is way, way up in the Sangre de Cristo mountains that skirt the great plateau of Taos whence flows the Rio Grande River down to Old Mexico and the gulf of the same name.

You can see I am pretty well posted on the geography of my native land, which may seem surprising at first glance, but once you have heard the curious tale of my early adventures you will readily understand that I have had advantages in the way of travel and education which do not usually come into the experience of the average chipmunk.

My mother, who was indirectly responsible for my remarkable start in life, must have had some strange prompting when she chose the seat of an open car for the nest in which to bring up her new family. Our home was on a ranch of an Englishwoman who lived alone in the high mountains except for the big, shaggy sheep dog who kept her company.

Introducing Mishi

Mother must have imagined how nice and soft and warm the insides of the leather seats would be, and she was clever in making a hole in the leather cover of the seat where it wouldn't be readily seen. I guess she figured that the English lady might not like riding around in her car with a family of chipmunks aboard, although my mother said the lady was very kind to animals and loved to put them into pictures she painted of the Indians and their ways of living.

We were all mighty cozy nesting inside the seat of the automobile until early one morning, when we were suddenly awakened with a terrific start. The whole world seemed in an uproar.

A New Experience

"Mother, mother," I called. But she must have left the nest to get us some breakfast out under the tall trees. By now the car was shaking and rocking about and jouncing us poor little chipmunks up and down, but the soft stuffing of the seat kept us from harm, although my brothers and sisters were scared out of their wits. Now and then things quieted down for a while, but for most of the day we were jolted this way and that until we must have arrived somewhere for the night and all became peaceful and quiet.

We were a pretty weary bunch of little chipmunks, I can tell you; but it wasn't long before I decided to investigate our present whereabouts so I crawled cautiously through the little hole of our nest. It was night and the air was fresh and sweet, but filled with very different smells than those we knew up on the ranch.

We must have gone a long way that day. The English lady was most likely in the house near by, for there were lights in the windows and I could see people moving about. Although I was hungry and thirsty I was so tired I crawled back into the seat and went to bed without any supper.

A Strange Country

The next thing I knew the car was off again. My brothers and sisters groaned out loud, but somehow or other I was beginning to feel the spirit of adventure stirring within me, and I recall giving them some good counsel on how to take things as they come.

Before long my curiosity got the better of me, and I once more ventured to put my head out of the hole in the seat. The English lady and a man were in the car, and they were in high spirits, laughing and talking as they drove along the great highway that skirted some very strange red cliffs. As they seemed so happy, I finally crawled right out onto the lady's knee. When she saw me sitting there—and I am a pretty little fellow if I do say so—she gave a scream, so I scuttled back into the nest double quick. But being what I am, I was out again before long, and the man finally caught me in his hand and held me very gently. Once they had gotten over their surprise, they became very friendly, and even got some water in the top of a tin can and some crackers for me.

Pretty soon I was running about the car as casual as could be, dropping back into the nest from time to time to tell the family what was going on. One of my brothers finally got up courage to venture forth and nibble a cracker or two, but I'm sure the lady and her friend didn't know the difference between us. Before long we came to a stop and the folks got out and went into a place to get some lunch.

It was a strange country we were in; not a tree to be seen. Nothing but great hills of red and yellow and purple running off on every side just like the colors in some of the pictures the English lady paints. When the folks came back to the car, I heard the man say that he had just been inside the Desert Zoo, where they had a lot of animals in cages, and it suddenly occurred to me to skip back into the nest. My next oldest brother must have been skipping about the car at the time, for the next thing I saw when I poked my head out was the man coming back from the zoo with a pleased look on his face, and I heard him tell the lady that he found a nice home for "our little chippie" among the desert animals and that the little boy who took care of the place had promised to take good care of his new pet.

Imagine a little wild chipmunk from the green forest lands of New Mexico stranded in this dry Arizona country. I felt queer all over and wondered what I should say to mother when I got home—if I ever did.

I felt pretty badly over this separation, and tried to paint a cheerful picture to the rest of the family. At the same time, I resolved to be very cautious whenever we came to a stopping place in the future. Soon we were on our way again, and at last I persuaded my other brother to venture forth with me.

"Mercy me," cried the English lady, "here are two more of them." Of course, she didn't realize she had seen me before, although there is quite a difference between the five of us from a chipmunk's point of view. The day was clear and the car went bounding along the road.

It Was a Strange Country

You can imagine how excited I was when I heard the man say, "I do hope the weather stays fine for the Snake Dance." "Snake Dance!" said I. So that's where we are headed for. And I popped back into the nest to tell my sisters, but they didn't seem to take much interest.

Choosing a Camp Site

Now that there were only four of us left out of the original five, I began to feel a growing responsibility for my little brother and sisters even if I was the youngest. Here we were hundreds of miles from home, speeding along through great desert spaces, bound for goodness only knows where—four little chipmunks with no mother to guide us!

Pretty soon we struck into some wooded country off the main road, only the trees were short and scraggly, not at all like the tall handsome timber trees of our mountain home. But I felt better already for there is something friendly about a tree, and by the time the English lady and the man had done with looking at maps and arguing this way and that about a place to spread their tents for the night, it was getting pretty late. We passed lots of little eight-sided houses scattered here and there which I learned were the home of the Navaho Indians; they are called hogans, and are quite different from the villages of our Pueblo Indians back home in New Mexico.

Mishi Crawled Cautiously Through the Hole

Finally we reached a trading post, well known for its spring water, and it was here among some bigger trees that the camping site was determined on. Several fine looking Indians came down to watch the supper cooking over the fire, and, of course, they were asked to remain, which they did.

My friends were kind enough to leave a supply of crackers, tomatoes, and drinking water in the car for us, so when quiet descended on our little camp, I was able to get my sisters to come out for their first real meal in two days. I roamed around a good deal, taking in the general complexion of this new country, and liking it much better than the place we stayed in the previous night. We were all up pretty early, and the lady and her friend seemed delighted with everything, and as soon as they got through breakfast and had stowed away most of their things in the back of the car, we started off in search of more adventures. The tents were left behind.

I was in and out of the nest most of the morning, anxious to find out what the plans were for the Snake Dance. Soon we pulled out of the wooded land and were back in the bare desert country again, with great rocky headlands jutting out on all sides. We went up a steep trail onto one of these giant cliffs—they call them mesas—and the lady and her friend spent a good while investigating the little stone village that lies imbedded in the rock.

Walpi, they called the place, and still another kind of Indian lives there. These are the Hopis, and they seemed more friendly and talkative than the Navahos. Then we literally crawled down the side of the rock, and after a while we came to another mesa with another Hopi village way up on top. This place was called Mishongovi, and it struck me right away that this name was somehow very impressive. If you say it several times—Mishongovi, Mishongovi, Mishongovi—I think you will get what I mean. They parked the car right on the edge of the great cliff, and we could see for 50 miles around. A very wild country indeed, and not to my taste.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Footsteps of Daniel Boone

TWO young men employed in in the state highway department of West Virginia were recently working on a mountainside near Charleston, making surveys for a new road. As they worked, cutting their way through dense undergrowth and a tangled mass of honeysuckle vine, or climbing high rocky cliffs along the Kanawha River, or taking a moment's rest on some convenient rock ledge, they talked together of the early history of that part of the country and of the many interesting tales which the massive rocks and huge old trees might tell—could they but speak!

Continuing with their work, they came upon a small entrance to a cave and noticed also a little bronze marker nearby, stating that this was a cave used by Daniel Boone while on his trips to a salt spring not far away. Deciding to explore a bit, the young men climbed to the entrance of the cave, and one of them, whose name was Leonard, crouched down and made his way in. To his surprise, he found the interior so small that there was room for but one person; so he crawled out again to permit Shorty, his companion, to take his turn at exploring this tiny old cavern in the rocky formation of the mountain side.

A Convenient Hideaway

The young men were not very favorably impressed by the result of their explorations and felt that there must be some mistake about this small cave having been used by the great Daniel Boone; for they knew that he would have had little use for a shelter that was not large enough to contain himself and also the camp fire which he always built at night.

Nothing more was said of the incident, but all that day as he went about his work, Leonard pondered much over the matter. He felt sure that there must be some explanation which they had failed to find.

Next morning when their work again took them to the same locality, Leonard decided to revisit the spot. Upon this occasion, however, after entering the cave, he stood for some time with his eyes tightly closed in order to accustom himself to the darkness within. Upon reopening his eyes, he looked carefully around the walls, hoping to discover some entrance into a larger cavern—but without success. Then he raised his head to inspect the high roof of the cave, and there, several feet above his head, what did he see but a shelf of rock projecting well out into the little room. Hastily climbing up to this shelf, he found it long enough and wide enough for a man to lie on very comfortably.

The Village of Mishongovi

Now Leonard felt sure that he had discovered the secret of this long ago favorite night abode of Daniel Boone, who, after a long day's journey through the interminable forest, could build his little camp fire in the cave before climbing up to stretch his weary limbs out along the wide rock shelf. There he could relax in comfort, warmed by the heat from the little fire. And he could feel secure as well, knowing that from his position above the entrance, he could easily protect himself from any prowling enemy who might attempt to enter, whether it be Indian or wild beast.

Pleased at his discovery, Leonard called out, "Hi, Shorty! Shorty! Come here!"

And Shorty called back, "Coming, Old Man, but where in the dickens are you?"

"Here in the ca-a-a-ve!" came back Leonard's muffled voice. As Shorty stumbled through the opening and peered into the dimness within, he growled out, "Like fun you are! What's the big idea anyway!"

Shorty Has a Surprise

Just as he was turning to leave the cave, Leonard swung his foot down, touching Shorty's head, and said with a chuckle, "Here I am, sure enough. Take a look!"

Shorty's surprise can well be imagined and he hastily urged Leonard to come down so that he could climb up to investigate for his own satisfaction, because, as he remarked, "I've certainly got to find out all there is to see about this place in order to describe it to those two kid brothers of mine."

The salt spring, referred to on the bronze tablet marking the cave, was located on the Kanawha River at a place then called Terra Salis, though now known as the little town of Malden. Salt was, of course, a great necessity to the early settlers, and Terra Salis was one of several places in the state where springs of briny salt water were discovered, and where, in the beginning of this important industry, salt was made in large kettles hung over blazing fires.

So the discovery of this excellent cave near Terra Salis, must have been considered a very important find by the great pioneer, since it afforded him a secure and comfortable resting place before starting on his return journey, carrying on his back his valued purchase.

J. G.

Pictures in Stones

HAVE you ever thought of looking for pictures when you walked on the shore by the sea? There are many pictures to be found on the shore when we look carefully for them—pictures etched on stone and carved. Nature, the mighty sculptor, carved and etched them, and it is very interesting to look for her work.

Make a collection of the pictures you find on stones at the beach and will have an interesting souvenir of your summer holiday which you will enjoy looking over on winter evenings.

I have a large collection, gathered over years, which has interested so many other people that it has even been exhibited at hobby shows. Here are a few of the items it contains:

"Mary Jane" was resting on the beach when I found her among a number of stones of about the same size. I saw her hair first, it is quite prominent. Her form does not extend below her neck, so I mounted her on a plush-covered card.

A Cap Band of Quartz

Another of my special favorites is the head of a mild looking man wearing a cap tilted up on the left. He looks like a philosopher. His eyes, nose and mouth are indicated by cuts and marks in the stone. The profile view is as good as the full face view. The border of the cap is of quartz and forms an even band that goes completely around the head. Just a few feet from where I picked up his head, I found a stone that seemed to be shaped especially for his shoulders and bust; I picked it up and later fixed the head on it with wax.

On another of the stones in my collection is what looks like an etching of a ship. The clouds are above and the sea is beneath. The ship appears to be in motion.

Then there is the "Duck On The Rock." This is a small stone and there was an interesting coincidence connected with it. It was picked up from the beach at the same time that a friend shouted "See that duck on the stone was preening his feathers.

A Philosopher in Stone

A Pilgrim Cradle

The stone that looks like a cradle was carved by rocks and waves. It is old-fashioned in design and reminiscent of Pilgrim days.

The profile of "A Greek Athlete" carved in jasper is truly a gem. In this stone we find both a picture and a jewel.

Jewels on the Beach

For there are jewels to be found on the beach too. But what are these jewels? You may find quartz crystals, called rock crystals. They are clear and colorless, and look like glass, but they are much harder and can be cut by a lapidary so expertly that they will look almost like diamonds. You are wondering how you can tell the rock crystal from glass. You can not scratch rock crystal with a knife blade but you can scratch glass with a knife blade. Glass can not scratch rock crystal, but rock crystal can scratch glass.

You may find cairngorms on the beach. This is the brown variety of rock crystal sometimes called smoky topaz. Then there is the amethyst, a fine purple rock crystal, and you know the stone jasper that is often mentioned in the Bible. That is often found on the beach. There are different colors of jasper but the red jasper is the most decorative. It is smooth to the touch.

The breccia pebbles are interesting. They are made up of bits of common pebbles. The combination of color often makes the breccia pebble very beautiful.

You of course find all these jewels in the rough, but the beauty is there for the lapidary to bring out by cutting and polishing. I have found many brilliant rock crystals, and two fine cairngorms. These have all been cut and polished

But if you can find pictures on stones, or carvings in stones you do not require a lapidary to finish these. These are finished when you find them.

MATTIE M. JENKINS

What Hungarian Boy Scouts Discovered

BOY SCOUTS in Hungary made a remarkable discovery during one of their excursions. As a result, children of one of the poorest villages will benefit.

Feeling that they wanted to know more about their country, Scouts from Kaposvár, a town situated in the southern part of Hungary, went on an exploring expedition along the banks of the Drave, enjoying fresh scenes and at the same time taking note of the different villages through which they passed.

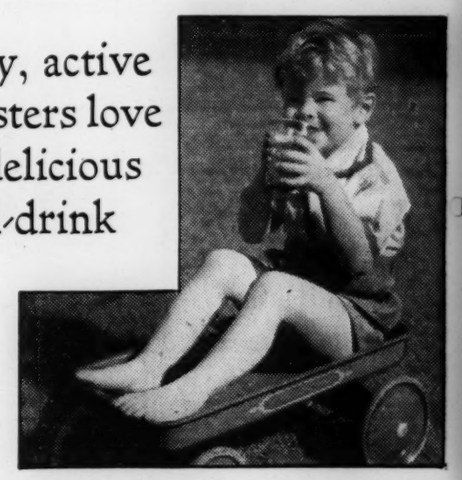
On arriving at the little village of Bakháza, which consists of about 100 very poor houses, they were astonished to discover that there was no school building there. Looking through a tiny window they saw about 40 children huddled together in a one-room hut which did duty as a school. There were no benches or desks, and the floor consisted of hard earth.

The boys immediately decided to do something to remedy this condition, and on arriving home started to arouse interest and activity among their fellow Scouts with the result that throughout the entire district the boys are now giving entertainments, taking up collections, and working in any way that offers in order that they may be able to present a school building to Bakháza. This will be the first Hungarian school to be erected entirely as a result of the good will and effort of Boy Scouts.

Answers to Camp Puzzle

1. Tent. 2. Bed. 3. Stove. 4. Rug. 5. Oil. 6. Sheet. 7. Rope. 8. Pole.

Husky, active youngsters love this delicious food-drink



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Here Were Trees!

THAT afternoon we essayed a somewhat delayed visit to our particular Arboretum. And, once there, we were sorry that we had not come sooner to this wonderland of trees. But the reason for the delay was, of course, obvious. It was that this place was so immediately accessible; it lay so close at hand that we had put off seeing it. Had the Arboretum been located in London or Paris, then we should have heard of it long before; we should, perhaps, have known it vicariously almost as well as actually from seeing it. But, in any event, here we were, sole visitors to all these splendid acres.

Here were trees! An exquisite symphony of trees: magnificent old oaks, feathery stunted Japanese maples, tall stately tulip trees, large flowing willows shimmering in the sunlight like arrested silver-green fountains, glistening ice-blue spruces—every imaginable variety. And each tree, regardless of its exotic neighbors, looked as utterly natural in its setting as though the hand of man had never entered in, but nature had achieved here a master-stroke of design. True, there were the formal rose gardens which simulated the cultivated Continental elegance of Versailles, and there were broad sweeps of velvet lawns that terminated in stone stairs and balustrades which recalled the Italy of the Renaissance; but, for the most part, the grounds had a wild natural air.

♪ ♪ ♪

IT WAS STRANGE that there were no other visitors, but this was just the circumstance which gave the place the atmosphere of an enchanted garden. Once past the gate-keeper, we were left to stroll in this midsummer glare of shimmering stillness with no other person in sight. Here were, of course, the marks of recent care: the lawns were clipped, the trees sprayed, the shrubs tended—but where were those who had tended them? The gardeners had vanished magically into thin air and in broad daylight. You remember the fable of the Sleeping Beauty? So it was that the castle must have looked, one minute after the spell of sleep had been imposed upon it. Everywhere was a beautiful eerie stillness.

Once a great yellow dog rushed out, barking and growling, until an invisible voice called him to heel. And once a cat had risen from its sleep under a wheelbarrow to come out and stretch and murmur an indolent greeting. But, other than these, there was no one to receive us.

In a greenhouse a wall clock ticked in slow rasping tones among the orderly piles of earthen pots and spray guns and coils of hose; but the ticking of that clock only served to emphasize the peculiar silence of the place. And here, in the intolerable glare and heat of diffused light, the cacti raised their frosty barbs and spikes, the tropical foliage expanded atom by atom, cell by cell; violent colored fuchsia blossoms dropped, and the dust motes danced—unobserved.

From the heat of the greenhouse, we wandered down mossy stone steps into a cool underground fernery; and there, over a rocky pool, spread the great lacy fronds of Australian ferns, Boston ferns, drooping their perforated fans, as delicate as frost crystals.

Back in the brilliance of afternoon, past the aromatic groves of fir trees, awaited us the warm fragrance of pines and junipers, hemlock and spruce, drenched in sun. What is so lovely as a fir bough seen at close range? The mathematical perfection of its needles; the cold-gray bloom of spruce, the dark lacquered glitter of hemlock, the feathery sweep of pine branches heavy with green pungent cones.

♪ ♪ ♪

THERE WERE QUIET, shade-dappled walks, where chinks of sunlight flickered over purple clumps of phlox. And, over all, the terrific blue noon of late summer. Somewhere, indeed, was heard the shrill rasp of a cicada, that first herald of a waning season whose song must always say: "It is beautiful, but it cannot last!" Summer at flood-tide.

Presently we came upon a small Japanese garden with its charming dwarfed maples, its currant bushes, stone tablets and garden lanterns, stylized grinning stone dogs that had borne centuries of weather.

Then somewhere a bird chirped in the late afternoon, its bell-like notes shattering the silence.

And with that sound the spell, seemed broken. For, when we came farther down the walk, here were the missing gardeners, now busily digging in the soil, watering the green tendrils of shaded plants, clipping, snipping, peering about with alert eyes. And here on the steps was the master of the yellow dog, patting the animal and smiling. The castle had been aroused at last.

At the gate we turned to look back.

Trees—there is a majestic simple dignity about them. They are never self-conscious.

F. E.

Sonnet

THESE apples ripe upon my tree have grown
Through snow and sun to flavor. By the skin
You cannot judge the quality within;
The keen, full flavor by the shape alone,
Or by the flower that in spring was blown
Along the branches. When such fruits begin,
They seal that up which haste may never win
And go as unrevealing as a stone.
They draw through dark, invulnerable grooves
The sap that swells them slowly into form.
Their motion is just growth and nothing more,
With no sharp snatch nor anxious, sudden moves.
They wait for snow and sun and wind and storm
To make the rich, deep flavor at the core.

PEARL STRACHAN

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"ST. JEAN," by William Glackens

AMONG American painters, who have acknowledged with greatest understanding the influence of the modern French painters, is William Glackens. His portrait of "St. Jean" is marked for a fleecy brush stroke, for luminous coloring, and for fresh, free, exhilarating portrayal. It is not the veiled, ephemeral view of the Impressionist, although Glackens shares with the Impressionist his devotion and dependence upon light and its inevitable qualifying influence upon all surfaces and textures. But Glackens has evinced with light, with color, a rounder, denser imagery. The trees grow and sway, the houses stand firmly on their foundations, the sea flows out into space, the sky is ethereal.

Modern landscape demands so much more from the painter. He must relate what he sees, what he feels. It is not topography, it is communication. In portraying nature one must conform to the visual scene, but there must also be expressed the warmth of the sun, the aroma of vegetation, earth, sea, air. This is a more intimate, more earthly, more reminiscent portrayal of nature.

The Childhood of a Great Reformer

EMMELINE GOULDEN was born in Manchester on July 14th, 1858. "She should have been a lad!" her father said; it was his highest expression of regard, but she heard him with rebellion in her heart. She knew herself more eager, stronger, than her brothers; why should some barrier, not of her blood or spirit, be created against her, whilst they were free?

Precocious in development, she was set by her father to read the newspaper while he breakfasted, at an almost incredibly early age. Her brothers called her "the dictionary" for her faultless spelling. She learnt the piano with equal facility, as a tiny child playing at sight; but she never would practise, frankly declaring herself "not musical." She read omnivorously everything she could lay hands on. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and Holy War, and especially Carlyle's French Revolution, stood out as most vividly remembered in after years; the last, she insisted, had influenced her whole life. Her young mind was early disposed to rebellion and reform by the stories of her paternal grandfather, who as a youth had been kidnapped by the "Press Gang" for service in the Navy abroad, and returning after long years, could discover no trace of his family or friends. He had narrowly escaped with his life when the people were charged by the military in the historic franchise demonstration of "Peterloo" on St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, in 1819. Her grandmother had been an early member of Cobden's famous "National Anti-Corn Law League," and her poignant tales of the "Hungry 'Forties" stirred Emmeline's heart.

Her father, Robert Goulden, gained public applause as the foremost amateur actor in theatre-loving Manchester, at a time when the Athenaeum Dramatic Society, which he led, was a name to conjure with in the city. He had begun life as an errand-boy for one of Manchester's largest cotton houses, and rose steadily to a junior partnership. He married Janè Quine, the beauty of Douglas, the tiny capital of the Isle of Man, only daughter of a Manx farmer. He presently accepted the offer of a man of means without practical experience, to be partner and managing director of a new cotton printing venture at Seedley, a still rural district on the outskirts of Salford, Manchester's more squalid sister town. His family were ensconced at Seedley Cottage, a large white house divided from the factory only by his own fields and gardens. . . .

Holidays were spent in the Isle of Man; Goulden had bought a house in Douglas Bay. The young Gouldens had great times, rowing and swimming, exploring the lovely lanes and glens, visiting their kind grandmother, who plied them with soda cakes, and her uncle, old Robbie Crane, a great character, learned in Manx lore. The position of the eldest sister in so large a family was often onerous. Emmeline was forced to mature early, leaving pranks to her youngers.

It was a time of heart-stirring struggles for constitutional liberty and the freedom of the human mind and personality, at home and abroad. In all these, Robert Goulden was on the side of liberation. He was on the Manchester Committee to welcome Henry Ward Beecher, one of the famous apostles of Negro emancipation. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel in defence of the slaves, Uncle Tom's Cabin, dominated the Goulden household. The mother made it a frequent subject of discussion and story for her children. She was enthusiastic in fund-raising activities to aid the newly emancipated slaves, and the little Emmeline was given a "lucky bag" to collect pennies for the cause. . . .

When she was about fourteen, the future militant first attended a meeting in support of the cause she was to make her own. Returning from school as her mother set out to hear the famous Suffrage advocate, Lydia Becker, she begged to be taken too, and went with her school satchel on her back.—E. SYLVIA PANKHURST, in "The Life of Emmeline Pankhurst." (London: Laurie.)

Bees in the Heart of Paris

ONE of the many paradoxical charms of Paris is the number of country touches that suddenly surprise one, like a whiff of hawthorn, in this worldliest of all worldly cities: hidden gardens, oases of green freshness behind crumbling ancient walls, and bits of old villages long since absorbed by the town. Up on the Boulevard Montparnasse, I was doing some shopping at one of the greatest and oldest grocers in Paris, whose multitudinous wares are spread out with methodical invitation along the sidewalk.

The incessant roar of automobiles went by, and almost directly opposite was the human murmur from the Dôme, the Cupole and other cosmopolitan ant-heaps, about as sophisticated a corner of Paris as one could find. But closer at hand, right under my nose in fact, I became aware of another warm buzzing. Could it possibly be bees? I looked down, and surely enough it was. For just where I was standing was a delectable layout of plum cakes and such-like temptations glittering with sugar, and about these were clouds of bees, as busy as bees are proverbially said to be.

I looked up and caught the eye of one of the salesmen. He smiled, and, with that interest which French men and women always show in those natural creatures which they love to domesticate—and eat in due season, some of them!—he pointed to a little plate of brown sugar particularly thronged with the honey-gatherers. Yes! they were bees, of course, bees from the Luxembourg Gardens, several streets away. Wordsworth's lines came involuntarily to my mind:

. . . bees that soar for bloom
High as the highest peak of Furness fells;

and I immediately recalled that little fenced-in bee village of thatched hives which all visitors to the Luxembourg Gardens will remember, belonging to a society of apiculture, where, on certain days of the week, a bee specialist discourses to anyone interested on the raising of bees and the making of honey. It was from this quaint little bee village that these bees had come, winging their way among the taxis, soaring for plum cake as far as the Boulevard Montparnasse; and only this morning I found them busy on the same quest still further away, at a similar store on the Boulevard Saint-Germain. . . . Bees in the heart of Paris! Could there be a more delightful surprise?

In a little side street, too, through which I had emerged on the Boulevard Montparnasse, I had noticed moss and grass between the paving stones, green as in some country lane. And amid all the fashionable traffic of the Rue de Rivoli my eye was delighted with a huge hay wagon loitering and rustling along past the gaudy jewellers' shops and the smart hotels of the English aristocrat and the American millionaire, its driver half asleep.—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "From a Paris Garret." (New York: Ives Washburn.)

ИСТИННАЯ МОЛИТВА ИСЦЕЛЯЕТ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

С КАКИМ усердием сердце человеческое, угнетенное страхом, страданиями, нуждой или горем инстинктивно ищет в молитве путь избавления и облегчения, хотя быть может и не совсем ясно понят настоящий смысл молитвы. И как часто бывает, что тот, кто так молится, но в тоже время верит в тяжесть своего бремени и в очевидную реальность материальных признаков своих трудностей, находит мало или даже совсем не находит облегчения от своих забот!

На странице 15 книги текста Христианской Науки: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди нежно об'ясняет нам причину не получения ответа на такую молитву. Она с любовью дает нам указание в следующих выражениях: "Для того, чтобы проникнуть в сердце молитвы, нужно затворить двери ложных чувств. Уста должны сомкнуться, а материализм замолкнуть для того чтобы человек мог быть выслушан Духом, —божественным Принципом, Любовью,—уничтожающим заблуждение."

И так, этот славный путь проникновения "в самое сердце молитвы" становится возможным лишь тогда, когда мы преграждаем доступ в наши мысли всему тому, что не сходно с Богом, Духом. Все мысли материальные, больные, грешные, унылые, эгоистические, лишенные любви и красивости, все эти мысли столь сильно поглощающие наше внимание, должны быть выключены и не должны быть допущены в святилище—то сокровенное место, где человек может быть "выслушан Духом." Христианская Наука учит нас, что мы только тогда достигаем общения с Богом, божественной Любовью,—общения, в котором мы находим наше освобождение от зла,—когда мы начинаем себе уяснять бессмертное единство человека с Богом, единство с тем, что благо и вечно.

Но, говорим мы, у нас имеется столько проблем в повседневной жизни, что кажется чрезвычайно трудным, а иногда почти что невозможным найти этот желанный доступ "в самое сердце молитвы." Человеческая борьба и человеческие ограничения являются причиной такого агресивного возбуждения, как внутри, так и за пределами нашего непосредственного окружения, что мы в конце концов ни о чем другом думать не можем. Опасаясь за себя и за ближних и дорогих нам людей, подвергаясь постоянным искушениям верить в существование бедности и болезни, или верить, что мы раз'единены с добром,—мы часто, вместо того, чтобы закрыть наши ментальные двери, раскрываем их на встречу очевидности блуждающих чувств. Вместо того, чтобы восхвалять Бога—неисчерпаемую Жизнь и Любовь—за Его бесконечную доброту и за неразлучное единство человека с Ним,—уста наши слагают слова осуждения, раздражения, самосожаления, ограничения и обеднения, —верования материализма.

Однако стоит лишь нам обратиться к Деяниям Апостолов, чтобы убедиться, что именно молитва и хвала освободили Павла и Силу, когда их бросили в темницу и связали. Как было бы просто начать оплакивать свою участь и думать со страхом и ужасом о предстоящих испытаниях и даже быть может смерти. Вместо этого "Павел и Сила, молясь, воспевали Бога" (Деяния 16:25). Судя по результатам этой молитвы, она выражала ясное понимание и прославление того факта, что Бог всемогущ и что человек находится с Ним в единстве. Павел и Сила действительно проникли "в самое сердце молитвы," выключив всякую ложную или страшную мысль, подсказанную материальными чувствами и беседуя с одним только Духом, Богом. И внезапно порвались узы заключенных, запертые тяжелым засовом темничные двери, широко распахнулись и апостолы вышли на свободу, чтобы продолжать свою миссию прославления Бога, освобождая человечество от его тяжелого бремени.

Когда теперь, в нашей личной жизни, нам кажется, что тяжелые темничные двери преградили к нам доступ счастия и свободы, то разве мы не станем искать в изучении и применении Христианской Науки то нужное нам духовное понимание Бога и человека, которое освободит каждую нашу мысль? Нет таких тяжелых или длящихся недугов или несчастий, которые не могли бы быть уничтожены правильной молитвой. Молитва-же эта содержит в себе хвалу Богу, как свой самый существенный составной элемент. Хвала Богу за Его постоянное присутствие и безграничную мощь, хвала Богу за подлинную духовную природу человека, как сына Божия, имеет чудесным следствием исцеление негармоничных явлений.

Быть может мы нуждаемся в работе, то есть в заработке, являющимся справедливым вознаграждением за добросовестно выполненную работу. В таком случае, где бы мы в данную минуту не находились, мы должны последовательно занимать наши мысли молитвой и хвалой Богу, дающему нам все благо, и тогда мы не будем сомневаться в удовлетворении наших нужд, ибо радостно признавая истинную сущность человека, всегда соединенного с Богом, мы тем самым разбиваем понятие о материальных ограничениях и широко раскрываем двери прогрессу и обеспечению. Наш Отец-Матерь, Бог, божественная Любовь, безусловно дает каждому из своих детей обильную меру блага. Мы только должны это уразуметь и предъявить наши права на наше законное наследство. Оно уже для нас уготовлено и только ждет, чтобы мы открыли двери наших мыслей и осознали существование и реальность этого наследства, дабы жизнь наша созрела до несказанных возможностей, подобно тому, как красота цветка обнаруживается по мере того, как распускается бутон, согретый сиянием солнца.

Говоря об этом духовном росте, Mrs. Эдди пишет на странице 331 "Miscellaneous Writings": "Пребывая в Истине, теплота и солнечный свет молитвы хвалы и понимания дадут созреть плодам Духа и доброта будет иметь свою весну свободы и величия."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Watchers on The Farnes

OUT in the North Sea, some three miles or more off the coast of Northumberland, lies a group of uninhabited islands named The Farnes. Most of these islands are little more than bare rocks, the larger ones having a sparse vegetation of white campion, mallow and coarse grass growing above the reach of the sea. Here and there, where the sea thrift grows, are clumps of brilliant pink, a lovely splash of color.

On the most easterly island of the group stands the Longstone lighthouse, its clear white light visible for miles up and down the coast, to warn passing ships in the neighborhood of these dangerous rocks. As often happens on the North Sea coast, a sea fog may suddenly come up, blotting out everything with its thick white dampness. Then the huge fog-horn booms out its long penetrating note of warning.

The Farne Islands have, for years past, been the nesting-place of countless sea birds. During the winter there is practically no life there except the rabbits; but, with the early days of spring, one after another, families of birds arrive and occupy the particular area best suited to their needs.

On most of the islands one side is a sheer cliff rising straight as a wall out of the sea. On the countless ledges of these cliffs, the little Kittiwake gulls nest in their thousands. So narrow are the ledges that it seems impossible that a brood should ever be brought up there.

The most remarkable sight in The Farnes is the three columns of rock, called "The Pinnacles." On the flat tops of these stacks stand brown guillemots, distant cousins of the now extinct Great Auk. So closely packed together are they that it seems impossible that any bird should ever find its own egg, which is laid on the bare rock with no attempt at a nest.

Eider ducks congregate on the lower slopes of the islands, where they run gently down to the sea. Here, in the early days of spring, sit the drakes, their handsome black-and-white plumage and beautiful pale green heads showing up against the background of brown rocks and seaweed. The ducks nest higher up, well out of reach of the highest waves. Some find shelter under old walls, some on open ground, others under the flowering campion or on the edge of a bed of stinging-nettles, and one always chooses a spot against the doorstep of the watcher's tower. For four months in the year the bird-watchers live on the Farne Islands to watch over the birds nesting there.

It was to one of these islands, some hundreds of years ago, that Cuthbert, abbot of Lindisfarne Abbey, came to seek rest and quiet from the turmoil of affairs. One great advantage he possessed over the watchers of today,—he had no visitors to disturb his peace. His friends were obliged to row out in coracles, round osier-ribbed boats covered with skins, not an easy craft to handle in that restless sea. Now-a-days a motorboat arrives in almost any weather and, having landed one boat-load of visitors, speeds back to the harbor for more!

Long Ago

DAY'S end was more than
The narrowing of light
Into the blue of dusk:
The sun was a bright
New-minted gold coin
Dropped out of sight
Into the earth's pocket;
Shadows were a flight
Of soft-feathered, dark birds
Blown home at night.

LEONA AMES HILL

True Prayer Heals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW eagerly the human heart, weighed down by fear, pain, lack, or sorrow, instinctively prays for a way of escape and release, even though the true meaning of prayer is not clearly understood! And how often, when believing in the heaviness of his burden and the apparent reality of the material evidences of difficulty before him, the one thus praying finds little or no relief from his trouble!

On page 15 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy tenderly shows us the reason for this lack of response to such prayer. She lovingly points the way in these words: "To enter into the heart of prayer, the door of the erring senses must be closed. Lips must be mute and materialism silent, that man may have audience with Spirit, the divine Principle, Love, which destroys all error."

This glorious way into "the heart of prayer," then, can be reached only by barring the door of thought to all that is unlike God, Spirit. All the material, sick, sinful, depressed, selfish, unloving, and unlovely thoughts that have been so closely occupying our attention, need to be shut out and refused admittance into this holy sanctuary, this secret place where we have "audience with Spirit." We learn in Christian Science that communion with God, divine Love, wherein we obtain freedom from evil, can be gained only through the realization of man's immortal oneness with God, with that which is good and eternal.

But, we say, there are so many problems in everyday life that it seems difficult, and at times almost impossible, to gain this desired entrance into "the heart of prayer." Human struggles and limitations cause warlike stirrings both within and without our immediate surroundings, until we can think of nothing else. Through fear for ourselves or those near and dear to us; through constant temptations to believe in lack, disease, or separation from good, we often open our mental door to the testimony of the erring senses, instead of closing it. Our lips form words of condemnation, irritation, self-pity, limitation, and loss—beliefs of materialism—instead of praises to God, inexhaustible Life and Love, for His infinite goodness and man's inseparable unity with Him.

Yet, we have only to turn to the Acts of the Apostles to find that it was this very attitude of prayer and praise which freed Paul and Silas when they were cast into prison and bound. How easy it would have been for them to bemoan their lot, and to have dwelt with dread and fear on the trials and, possibly, death confronting them! Instead, they "prayed, and sang praises unto God" (Acts 16:25). Their prayer, as shown by its results, included the realization and glorification of God's omnipotence, and of man's oneness with Him. They must indeed have entered into the very "heart of prayer," shutting out every erring or fearful suggestion presented by the material senses, and having audience with Spirit, God, alone. For the bonds of all those in the prison were suddenly broken, the doors which had been so heavily barred were flung open; and, later, the apostles walked forth free to continue their task of glorifying God by releasing humanity's burdens.

If today, in our own life, prison doors seem heavily barred against our happiness and freedom, shall we not seek, through study and application of the teachings of Christian Science, the necessary spiritual understanding of God and man, which will release our every thought? There is no sickness or burden too heavy or prolonged, to be broken asunder by praying aright. And this prayer includes praise as an essential ingredient. Praise to God for His presence and illimitable power, and for man's true spiritual nature as the son of God, has the wondrous effect of healing discordant conditions.

Perhaps the human need is for employment and the consequent supply, which is a right reward for work faithfully done. If, then, just where we are at this moment, we occupy our thought consistently in prayer and praise to God, the Giver of all good, we need not doubt the meeting of our needs, for the joyous acknowledgment of man's true selfhood, ever at one with God, breaks down material beliefs of limitation, and opens wide the door of progress and supply. Our Father-Mother God, divine Love, has indeed given to each of His children an abundant measure of good. We have but to understand and claim it as our rightful heritage. It is even now ready and waiting for the door of our thought to be opened to the realization of its existence and reality, that our experience may ripen into untold opportunities, even as the loveliness of a flower is revealed when the bud expands in the warm sunlight.

Referring to this spiritual growth, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 331 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Thus abiding in Truth, the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtide of freedom and greatness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Specialties Resist Realizing as Leaders Drop Off

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Encounter Profit-Taking In Today's Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Quiet but persistent profit-taking battered down a number of leaders in today's stock market.

A few specialties, including aviation issues, forged ahead but the failure of steels to follow through on their rally of Wednesday inspired selling in other groups.

There was no change in the generally bright business picture, although the foreign situation was being watched a little apprehensively by some traders.

Holding gains of fractions to around a point near the final hour were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Goodyear, Studebaker, Goodrich and General Electric.

Kennecott and Santa Fe dropped about 2 each and losses of as much as a point or so were recorded by United States Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Anaconda, United States Smelting, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, Westinghouse and Consolidated Edison.

The late tone was easy. Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

News Is Bullish

Sentiment in the boardrooms, buoyed by further optimistic business developments, appeared to be somewhat more bullish prior to the start of trading.

Holders of rail issues were heartened by the first batch of July statements which disclosed that both freight and passenger business made unusually favorable comparisons with the 1935 period. Striking income gains were reported by several of the roads despite larger outlays for maintenance and transportation costs.

Forecasts of 1936 profits for the principal power companies indicated a slight improvement generally over the showing last year and recent buying in a few utility shares was said to have reflected expectations of increased dividends.

The French franc, at the beginning of foreign exchange transactions, was .00 1-16 of a cent firmer at 6.58 7-16 cents, and sterling was up 1-16 of a cent at $5.03⅜.

Demand for U. S. Bonds

The current demand for United States Government bonds continued today, and gave heart to other sections of the list.

Although there was some irregularity in the domestic corporation list, steady to higher prices were well in the majority and gains were wider than setbacks. Foreigns also caught the improved tone and stood even to a bit ahead on light volume.

Aggressiveness in the United States Government sector was shown by several bonds which heretofore had tagged along behind the advancing group. Treasury 3¼s of 1941 added about 6-32, while the 3s of 1946-1948 moved up at a slower pace. In the guaranteed agency list, Federal Farm 3¼s of 1964 gained about 4-32. Recessions up to 3-32 were dealt several of the Treasuries.

Studebaker 5s and American Rolling Mill 4¼s were well up among corporate gainers as each added a point or so. Allis Chalmers 4s went ahead a major fraction and smaller gains were registered by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Northwestern 4¾ and Shell Union 3½s. Rails, as a group, were ragged.

Italian 7s found fresh support and moved up a point or so, as Rome and Milan 6½s held even. An abrupt setback of nearly a point was dealt Cuban 5½s and smaller losses fell to Brazil 6½s and Colombia 6s.

Corn Price Boom Fizzles Out Today

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Flattening out of the boom in corn prices became more pronounced today.

Weakness of the corn market grew acute at times, because of a notable letup in demand both for immediate and future use.

Apparent likelihood of heavy imports of corn because of big domestic premiums over foreign corn attracted particular notice.

Corn closed uncertain 1½-2½ cents under yesterday's finish, Sept. 1.14¼-½, Dec. .98⅝-¾, wheat ½-1¼ down. Sept. 1.13¼-⅞, Dec. 1.17⅛-¼, oats ½-⅞ off, and provisions unchanged to 27 cents decline.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in the stock market slackened today, due to the settlement of week-end accounts, although the tone was cheerful. Industrials were firm with motor shares moving to higher ground. Transatlantics were in good demand and oil and mining issues held steady. The gilt-edged division and foreign bonds eased.

Paris: Except for firmness displayed in the railroad group, prices in other sections of the Bourse had a tendency to decline. International shares and banking stocks showed irregular changes.

Liverpool: Wheat futures ruled lower, due to cheaper Canadian offers and favorable official Argentine crop report. The market steadied partially at the close, on strength in Winnipeg. Cotton declined on scattered liquidation and hedging, rallied partially on trade calling, but declined again when Bombay sold. Traders are cautious pending crop and Spanish developments.

Wool Tops Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Prev. Last
September	96.0b	99.0a	99.0a
October	96.0b	99.0a	97.0s
December	96.0b	96.8s	97.0a
January	96.0b	96.5s	97.5a
March	97.0b	97.3a	97.0b
May	97.0b	97.0b	97.0b
July	96.0b	97.0b	97.0b

Spots, 1.035, off ½. b—Bid. s—Sale. a—Asked.

S. H. Kress Increases Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of S. H. Kress & Co. at a special meeting voted to increase the authorized number of common shares to 2,678,787 from 1,500,000 shares. The move will permit exchange of outstanding shares on the basis of two new shares for each share now held.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Aug. 20	Last Aug. 19
56½	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	54½	54½	54½	...
118	110¼	Abraham & S pf (7)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	111
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3*)	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	...
13⅞	9⅜	Adams Express (.20b)	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
36¼	17⅞	Adams Millis (2)	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
38	22⅛	*Addressograph (.60)	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	...
21½	13⅜	Advance Rumely	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
17⅜	13	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	14¼	14	14	14⅜
4⅞	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3¾	3¾	3⅞
41½	12½	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	39	38	38	39¾
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	39¼	38½	38½	34½
39¼	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	34⅜	34	34⅜	34½
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25	23⅞	24½	24⅞
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	13	12½	12½	12⅝
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	81⅞	81	81	81½
59⅜	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	55¼	54½	54¾	55
5⅝	2½	Amal Leather	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98½	97	97	99
63¼	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	54	52	54	52
95½	27	Am Bank Note (½b)	38⅞	38½	38½	38¾
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	70	69¾	69¾	69¼
58	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	57½	57	57	56⅞
137½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	121⅜	120¼	120¼	121⅜
44⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	42⅝	41⅞	42	42⅝
86⅞	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	85	84	84	84
58¾	31	Am Chain	59½	57½	58½	57½
130	114¾	Am Chain pf (8½g)	129½	129½	129½	129½
102	87⅜	Am Chicle (4*)	100	100	100	100
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	11⅜	10¾	10¾	10¾
32⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	26½	26½	26½	26⅞
31¼	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	30⅜	29¼	29¼	29¾
99½	69	Am Crystal Sug 1pf (6)	98	98	98	98¾
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	15½	15	15½	15½
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (6)	36½	36	36½	36
47⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	46½	46½	46½	46
4⅜	2⅜	Am Ice	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	...
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	31⅜	30⅜	30⅝	31
95½	66	Am Loco pf	91	91	91	90
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24⅝	23½	24⅝	23⅝
15	10	Am Mach & et (25c)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
35⅞	27	Am Metal	32¾	32	32	32¾
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
69¾	36⅝	A P&L 5% pf (11¼)	67⅛	67⅛	67¼	67¼
79⅝	43	Am P&L 6% pf (11½)	77½	77½	77½	76⅞
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	106	106	106	107½
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24⅜
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	86⅛	84	84½	85¾
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pr (7)	145¾	145¾	145¾	...
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	...
41¼	20½	Am Steel Fdries	43¾	43¼	44¼	41¼
61¾	48¼	Am Sugar Reh (2)	58¾	57½	57½	57¾
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	25¾	25	25	25⅝
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	173¾	173	173¾	174⅛
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101½	101	101	101½
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	147½	147½	147½	148
13	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (b)	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
27	19⅛	Am Wat W&E	25½	25	25⅛	25⅜
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8½	8½	8½	8½
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	62½	62½	62½	63¾
10	14⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
13¾	6¾	Anaconda Cop (b)	39	38	38¼	39¼
62¼	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	64⅞	63	64⅞	61¼
15	9	Andes Copper	12½	12½	12½	...
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	...
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	49½	49	49½	49½
15	8½	Arnold Constable (½)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
19¼	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅝
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	82½	79½	80	82
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104½	102½	102¾	104⅝
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	31⅝	30¾	30¾	31½
115	113⅜	A H Ref pr (4)	113	113	113	113½
35⅛	26⅝	*Atl Refining (1)	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	28
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	69¾	69	69	69¼
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¼
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A (2)	33	32⅜	33	...
7¾	4⅜	Avaton Corp Del	6	5⅜	5½	5¼

—B—

1 6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅞	22¼	22½	22⅝
36	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35¼	34¼	34½	34
3¼	1⅞	Bald And (6)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80*)	16¾	16	16⅜	16¾
19⅜	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (3a)	18½	18½	18½	18⅞
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	100	100	100	100
96	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	...
16¼	13⅜	Belding Hem (1)	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3⅜	2⅛	Bendix Aviation (1.40)	28¾	28⅛	28½	28⅞
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21½
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	56	56	56	...
63	45	Beth Steel	63¼	61¾	62	62½
19	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅛	19	19	19
122⅜	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	121½	121	121½	...
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.40)	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅛	110⅝
39⅜	27	Blumenthal pf	38½	38½	38½	...
31⅛	16⅞	Boeing2Airplane	30⅛	29½	30⅛	29½
63¼	41¾	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	42	41	41⅞	42
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	90	90	90	...
32⅜	25⅜	Borgen (1.60)	30⅝	30½	30½	30½
84⅜	64	Borg Warner (3)	74½	73⅛	73½	74
16⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15⅛
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	55
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	50	50	50	...
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	47	47	47	...
53¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	52⅞	52½	52⅞	52½
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	8	8	8
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (33ag)	40	40	40	40¼
66½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	48½	48⅛	48½	48⅜
13	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	10½	10	10⅛	10½
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅞
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
1⅝	1	Budd Rts 2nd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10	10	10
31⅛	20¼	Bullard (¼b)	29¼	28½	28½	29
37	11½	Bulova Watch	37⅝	36¼	37¼	37
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	27⅜	27½	27½	27¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldge pf ct	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4½
25¼	16½	Byers	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	22
30⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	29½	29	29	29⅜

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	42¼	41¼	41¼	42¼
17⅜	9	Callahan Z & L	11⅝	11	11	13⅜
14	6	Callumet & Hecla (½b)	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	35½	35⅛	35⅛	35½
16⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
59	54	Caanda South'n (3)	60	59	59	...
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12	11¾	11¾	12
46¾	37	Cannon Mills (2)	45½	45	45	46¼
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	51	50⅞	50⅞	...
97½	87	Caro Clinch & O (4)	99	99	99	...
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
188	92½	Case Thresh	160½	157¾	157¾	159⅜
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	76½	76⅛	76⅛	76¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	27⅛
31½	19	Celotex Co	30½	30	30	30⅛
76¾	54	Celotex Co pf	78	77½	78	76¾
23¾	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	31¼	30⅞	31	31½
58	47¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	52½	52½	52½	53
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed	9¾	9½	9½	9½
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	99	98½	98½	99
104¼	101	Champion P2pf (6)	103½	103¼	103¼	...
86	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	82¼	81¾	82	83¼
69⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	67	66¼	66⅜	66¾
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
31⅜	25⅛	Chi Mail Order (1½*)	29	29	29	29¼
2¼	1⅝	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1½	1½	1½
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅞	2½	Chi & Northwestern (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅛	17¾	17¾	17¼
59	40¼	Chi Pneu T pf	57	56¼	56¼	57
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26	25⅞	25⅞	...
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	23½	23¼	23⅛	23¾
124⅜	85½	Chrysler (4) (6½b)	114½	113¼	114⅜	113¾
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
86¾	72⅞	City Ice&F (6½)	85½	85½	85½	86¼
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	33½	32⅜	33¼	32⅜
46	33	Cleve Grash Br (1*)	35½	35½	35½	35
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	58½	58½	58½	...
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾
101½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	101¾	101½	101½	...
55½	39½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	52¾	52	52	52
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	27¾	27⅝	27¾	28¼
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F&I (h)	6	5¾	5¾	6
48	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	28½	28¼	27¼	28½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	29	29	29	...
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	28	28	28	29½
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (2)	21⅜	20¾	21	21⅛
101	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	100	100	100	...
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	39½	38⅝	39	39½
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¼)	46	46	46	...
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	126¾	126¾	126¾	126
73⅜	44	Comm Credit (3)	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73½
108	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	80⅜	79⅜	80	80¾
123	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	120⅜	120	120½	120½
122	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	120½	120	120	120
24⅜	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅜	16	16	16⅛
51	21¼	Comwith & So	33⅜	31¼	31¼	31¼
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	73	72½	72½	72½
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35	34⅛	34⅛	35
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3	3	3	...
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
7⅛	4¾	Consol Film Ind	4½	4½	4½	4½
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1)	17	17	17	17¼
44⅜	27¼	Consol Ed N Y (2)	43¾	42⅛	42¾	43
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (2)	107	107	107	...
8⅛	3⅝	Consol Laundries	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
15¼	11⅜	Consol Oil (.60)	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	½	⅝	½
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	21¼	21	21	21¼
19⅜	10⅜	Con Baking A	16⅞	16¼	16¼	17
2¾	1⅜	Con Baking B	2	1⅞	2	2
89¼	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	89	88¾	89	2
67¼	47½	Cont Can (3)	69	68½	68½	68¾
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	39½	39	39	39
4	2	Cont Motors	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	31½	31⅛	31½	31
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	32½	32	32½	32
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66	65¾	65⅞	66
82½	64¾	Corn Products (3)	65½	64⅞	65	64⅞
168½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	160	158	158	...
7⅜	4	Coty	5½	5⅛	5¼	5
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
32	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
69¾	43⅜	*Crown Cork & S (2)	64½	63⅜	64½	63½
49½	46¼	Crown Cork pf new (2¼)	49	49	49	49
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
46½	28	Crucible Steel	46¼	44½	44⅝	45⅜
118½	95½	Crucible Stl pf (2g)	119	118¼	118⅞	118½
2⅜	1⅜	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
18½	10¾	Cuba Rlty pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
14¼	6⅜	Cuban Am Sug	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11⅜
107¾	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	106½	106	106½	107
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	20	19⅜	19⅜	20
109	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	108⅝
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19½	19	19⅜	19
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1*)	64	64	64	64

—D—

16⅜	7⅜	Davega St (.30*)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16
89¼	52	Deere & Co	73	70½	71	73½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	29
26	19½	Deisel W G (1.*)	25¼	24	25	24¼
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	45	43¼	43⅞	44⅞
73⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19	18⅛	18⅛	19¼
10	4	Detroit & Mack	4	4	4	4
58½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	54
40½	33	Diamond Match (1½*)	34⅞	34½	34½	...
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½*)	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
24⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	24	23⅝	23⅝	24
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	55¾	55¼	55¼	55⅛
79⅜	50⅜	Douglas A	73⅞	72	73¾	72
40½	29	Dresser A (1½e)	40⅜	40	40⅛	...
8¾	4⅞	Dunbill Inter	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
167¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60*)	160	159½	160	159½
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞

115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	113¾	113	113	113½

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
185	156	Eastman Kodak3 (5*)	179	179	179	...
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34½
10¼	5¾	Eitingon Schild	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20*)	38¼	37⅜	37¾	38¼
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	15¼
7¾	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind .24e)	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5¼
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15½
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	71	71	71	70½
55¼	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	46½	46½	46½	46¼
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
69	53½	Endicott Johnson (3)	60	60	60	60⅛
84	45½	Engineer Pb Spf (4.40g)	75	74	75	...
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg (.10b)	6	6	6	6⅛
17⅜	11	Erie RR	16	15¾	15¾	16
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	26½	26	26⅛	26⅜
18	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
40⅞	23⅛	Evans Products (1)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

—F—

5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	14	13¾	13¾	14⅛
54⅞	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	53¾	53½	53¾	53¾
49	31⅜	Fajardo Sug (2)	48	48	48	48
26½	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	24½	24	24	24½
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	4	4	4	4⅛
5⅝	2½	Fed Water Serv	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
37¾	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1¼b)	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅛
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*)	42½	42	42	43
112⅞	110	Filene's pf (6½)	111¼	111¼	111¼	...
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28	27⅛	28	27¾
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	48	47½	48	47½
45	32⅜	Flintkote Co (1)	35¼	35	35	35⅛
11¾	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	34⅜	33	33	34¼
127	95¾	Foster-Wheel pf	110½	110½	110½	...
29¾	30⅛	Fourth Nat Inv (1.45b)	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
35⅞	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	25½
135	118½	Freeport Tex pf (6)	121	121	121	...

—G—

Business and Industry

Steel Industry Employs 8 P. C. More Than It Did in 1929

Commerce and Finance

Total of National Bank Deposits At New Record Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Deposits in the 5374 active national banks in continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands, belonging to the United States, on June 30, 1936, the date of the last call for condition, aggregated $26,200,453,000, a new high record for national banks, exceeding by $1,340,998,000, or 5.39 per cent the amount reported March 4, 1936, the date of the last previous high record since the establishment of the system, according to the United States Comptroller of the Currency. Current figures show also that deposits increased $3,682,207,000, or 16.75 per cent, over June 29, 1935, the date of the corresponding call a year ago.

The total deposits on June 30, 1936, and a year ago were $11,665,872,000 and $7,074,544,000, respectively. United States Government deposits were $692,527,000, state, county and municipal deposits of $2,108,486,000, postal savings of $137,376,000 and deposits of other banks, including certified and cashier checks outstanding of $4,521,648,000. The time deposits were $667,621,000 and savings deposits were $6,067,704,000, the latter amount representing 15,101,486 accounts. Postal savings in national banks on June 30, 1936, showed a decrease of $12,873,000, or 8.57 per cent, since March, and a decrease of $105,458,000, or 43.43 per cent, since June of last year.

Investments in United States Government obligations direct and fully guaranteed were $8,477,364,000, in comparison with $7,785,979,000 on March 4, 1936, and $7,173,007,000 on June 29, 1935. Investments in such obligations at the date of the recent call comprised direct obligations of the United States Government of $7,072,979,006, obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $174,944,000, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of $336,258,000, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds of $863,183,000. Other bonds and securities held totaling $4,035,261,000 showed increases in the 12-month period of $491,882,000.

The book value of capital stock of the active banks on June 30, 1936, totaled $1,691,375,000, representing a par value of $1,698,251,000. The latter figure consisted of Class A preferred stock of $423,228,000, Class B preferred stock of $20,261,000, and common stock of $1,254,762,000.

Surplus funds were $973,393,000, undivided profits $346,039,000, reserves for contingencies $147,219,000, and preferred stock retirement fund $7,702,000, a total of $1,474,353,000, increased $94,384,000 since March and $197,438,000 in the year.

Federated Stores Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lehman Brothers is offering to the public today at $104 a share 125,000 shares of 4¼ per cent convertible preferred stock of Federated Department Stores, Inc., a holding company which owns or controls seven department and specialty stores, including Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., in New York, and Abraham & Straus, Inc., in Brooklyn. The total price of the stock is $13,000,000.

The shares are convertible into common stock at $40 on or before Oct. 1, 1938; at $50 thereafter until Oct. 1, 1940; at $60 thereafter until Oct. 1, 1942, and at $70 thereafter until Oct. 1, 1944. They are redeemable in whole or in part on 30 days' notice at any time before Oct. 1, 1938, at $110; before Oct. 1, 1939, at $107.50; before Oct. 1, 1946, at $107.50, less 50 cents for each full year elapsed after Oct. 1, 1939, and after Oct. 1, 1946, at $104, in all cases with accrued and unpaid dividends.

Of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the 125,000 shares of 4¼ per cent convertible preferred stock, $12,500,000 will be applied to the acquisition at par from subsidiaries of shares of their new preferred stocks, the dividend rates of which are 4¾ per cent, except that of Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., which is 5 per cent.

New Study Shows 'Real' Income Declined One Fourth in 1929-32

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Coming soon after the estimates of the Department of Commerce, the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., has just issued its preliminary estimate of national income for 1935, and gives the figure at approximately 55 billion dollars. The Department of Commerce estimate was 52 billion dollars. Realized net income, according to the board's survey, is still below the level in 1929, though about 20 per cent above that of 1933.

Real Income

Between 1929 and 1933 there was a decline of about 45 per cent. During the same period the cost of living, as shown by the Conference Board's index, fell off only 25 per cent. This indicates in a general way that the "real income" of individuals, in terms of goods and services purchasable with total realized income received, decreased about a fourth.

The Conference Board's estimates for the years 1929 to 1934 inclusive are as follows:

Accountable Realized National Income in Millions			
1929	$80.029	1932	$46.890
1930	72.792	1933	44.642
1931	60.592	1934	50.899

National income estimates do not represent a tabulation of complete and accurate figures covering every phase relating to the flow of purchasing power. Such estimates, as pointed out in the board's study, are obtained by compiling and analyzing data that are incomplete and inaccurate in many respects.

The board's appraisal of its estimate for 1929 states that cut of a total national income of $80 billion, approximately $39 billion, or about 50 per cent is considered to be based on fully reliable data, while about $8 billion, or 10 per cent of the total, is in the realm of opinion.

This appraisal is made for 1929 because census data are available in greatest volume for that year. The estimates for later years are less reliable in certain particulars, especially those for the year 1930 and 1932. In 1933 additional census data became available for certain industries.

Salaries and Wages

Estimates of salaries and wages, representing the largest item, can be made with reasonable accuracy. Even the least reliable estimates, those for entrepreneurial profits, may be acceptable, subject to special care in interpretation.

Five states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and Ohio—acquired approximately 45 per cent of the accountable realized national income in 1929 and 1933, it is recorded. These states account for about 35 per cent of the population of the country.

New York heads the list in 1929 and 1933 in the amount of income received. In both years the residents of this state, constituting about 10 per cent of the total population, acquired approximately 17 per cent of the accountable income of the nation. This was more than the combined incomes of 27 of the smallest income-receiving states, with 21 per cent of the total population.

Pennsylvania, the second largest state in amount of income received, acquired only about half the income going to New York, although it has about three fourths the population of New York.

The highest per capita income, as shown by the board's study, was attributed to the District of Columbia both in 1929 and 1933. South Carolina received the smallest per capita income in 1929, and Mississippi the smallest in 1933. The low per capita incomes in these states are due in part to the fact that a large proportion of the workers are wage earners and that about 45 per cent and 50 per cent of their populations, respectively, are Negroes.

State's Share

Both total and per capita income declined least in the District of Columbia during the depression. In 1933 the total income of the District was 78 per cent and the per capita income 76 per cent of the 1929 amounts. The total income of the nation in 1933 was only 56 per cent and the per capita income only 54 per cent of the 1929 level.

Striking differences are indicated by the conference board's figures in the composition of the realized production income among the several states. In West Virginia 75 per cent of the income received in 1929 was composed of salaries and wages, 17 per cent of entrepreneurial income, and only 8 per cent of dividends, interest, and net rent. In the same year in South Dakota 54 per cent of the total realized production income was composed of entrepreneurial income; 43 per cent of salaries and wages, and only 3 per cent of dividens, interest, and net rent. In Delaware, 49 per cent was composed of salaries and wages, 39 per cent of dividends, interest, and net rent, and 12 per cent of entrepreneurial income.

General Motors Acceptance Issue Of $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. heads a banking group offering to the public today the second largest block of securities to be marketed at one time by a single company under the Securities Act of 1933.

The financing involves $100,000,000 of debentures of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, consisting of $50,000,000 of 10-year 3s due on Aug. 1, 1946, and $50,000,000 of 15-year 3¼s, due on Aug. 1, 1951.

Both the 3s and 3¼s will be offered at 101½, the 3s affording a yield of 2.82 per cent to maturity and 2.79 per cent to the first date at which they are callable at par, and the 3¼s giving a yield of 3½ per cent to maturity and about 3.11 per cent to the first date on which they are callable at par.

The 3 per cent debentures were bought by the underwriters from the corporation at par and the 3¼s at 99¾, giving underwriting discounts or commissions of $750,000 and $875,000, or 1½ per cent and 1¾ per cent, respectively.

The entire net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of these debentures, put at $99,533,200 after estimated expenses in connection with the sale, will be used, first, to retire outstanding short-term notes either by payment at maturity or by repurchase in advance of maturity, and second, if and to the extent made advisable by current demands of the business, to buy receivables in the ordinary course of wholesale and retail financing or to make advances to subsidiaries for such purchases. The amount to be used for each purpose is not now determinable and will vary from time to time as may be found advisable by the management, according to the prospectus. The loans to be discharged by retirement of short-term notes were incurred, and the working capital to be obtained will be used, in connection with the purchase of receivables in the usual course of the company's business and its subsidiaries.

Sees Trade Agreements For Canada, New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That Canada may look forward to new trade agreements with New Zealand was the opinion expressed by W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner for New Zealand, who recently passed through this city on his way to London to take up his duties there. In November last year a Labor government was formed in New Zealand for the first time, and Mr. Jordan was appointed to succeed Sir James Parr.

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Steel Employment Reaches Highest Level in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Employment in the country's steel mills this year has reached the highest level in the history of the industry, according to a statement by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

In June, the total employment was 498,000 wage earners and salaried employees, an increase of over 6000 in a month and of 82,000 compared with one year ago. In no month for which there is any record has employment in the industry been larger.

Wage-earning employees numbered 451,000 during June, almost 8 per cent above the total for 1929. In June, operations in the industry were at onlq 70 per cent of capacity while during eight months of 1929 steel operations exceeded 91 per cent of capacity.

The industry's pay rolls in June also established a new high record with a total of $63,000,000. That was a gain of $20,000,000 or 47 per cent compared with one year before. For the first six months of 1936 total pay rolls of the steel industry amounted to $344,000,000 against $269,000,000 in the first six months of 1935.

Hourly rates of pay for wage earners during June rose to 66.9 cents against 65.5 cents one month before. Since June, 1933, wage rates have increased nearly 20 cents an hour or over 41 per cent.

Ouring June, the number of hours worked per week was 40.8 and weekly earnings of steel wage earners averaged $27.30 compared with an average of $20.44 in June, 1935. The average weekly earnings for wage earners in the steel industry in June were 12½ per cent above the average for 25 major manufacturing industries as computed by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Apple Prices May Double Last Year's

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture predicted farm prices for this year's apple crop would average "much higher" than in any year since 1929.

Basing its prediction on Aug. 1 crop conditions, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said it now appears the average farm price of apples may be nearly twice that of the 1935-36 season.

Although apple prices were expected to be much higher this season, the total farm income from the crop probably would be less than last year due to the short crop, the bureau added.

The indicated crop is 102,487 bushels, as compared with 167,283,000 bushels in 1935 and 161,333,000 bushels for the 1928-32 average. The expected 1936 crop would be the smallest since 1931.

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON

Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Engineering Awards Up Sharply Over '35

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday sharply exceeded the corresponding period last year and also supassed the average weekly record so far this year, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total was $50,072,000, consisting of $5,521,000 private work, $16,720,000 federal and $27,831,000 state and municipal.

Big Rise Shown in Sales of German Goods

BERLIN (AP)—A sharp increase in German exports during the first half of this year, reported today, turned a commercial deficit into a favorable balance of trade.

German exports increased 280,000,000 marks (about $112,000,000) during the first six months of 1936, a gain of 14.3 per cent over the comparative period of last year.

During the same periods, imports declined 1 per cent, leaving a favorable balance of trade amounting to 131,000,000 marks (about $52,400,000), the excess of exports over imports.

That volume of business compared with a deficit or unfavorable balance of trade of 163,000,000 marks (about $65,200,000) during the first six months of 1935, the excess of imports over exports.

Greatest advances in the German export trade were made in Peru, Nicaragua, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Guatemala, where the volume was doubled; while Estonia, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Paraguay, Salvador, Uruguay, Iran and British East Africa took about 50 p. c. more.

Soviet Russia, Roumania and China increased imports of German products appreciably.

These increases partially were offset by dwindling exports to Palestine, the Irish Free State, Switzerland and Japan.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus, and such offer will be made by the undersigned in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$100,000,000

General Motors Acceptance Corporation

DEBENTURES

$50,000,000 Ten-Year 3% Series Due 1946

Dated August 1, 1936 — Due August 1, 1946

$50,000,000 Fifteen-Year 3¼% Series Due 1951

Dated August 1, 1936 — Due August 1, 1951

Interest payable February 1 and August 1 in New York City

Coupon Debentures in denomination of $1000. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1000, $5000, $10,000 and authorized multiples of $10,000. Within each Series coupon Debentures and registered Debentures and the several denominations interchangeable.

Ten-Year 3% Debentures, Series due 1946, are redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole or from time to time in part (in amounts of not less than $5,000,000) on any date prior to maturity on at least 60 days' published notice, on or prior to August 1, 1938 at 103%; with successive reductions in the redemption price of ½% during each successive two-year period thereafter to and including August 1, 1942; thereafter to and including August 1, 1943 at 101½%; thereafter to and including August 1, 1944 at 101%; and thereafter at 100%; in each case with accrued interest.

Fifteen-Year 3¼% Debentures, Series due 1951, are redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole or from time to time in part (in amounts of not less than $5,000,000) on any date prior to maturity on at least 60 days' published notice, on or prior to August 1, 1938 at 104%; with successive reductions in the redemption price of ½% during each successive two-year period thereafter to and including August 1, 1948; thereafter to and including August 1, 1949 at 101%; and thereafter at 100%; in each case with accrued interest.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY — General Motors Acceptance Corporation was organized on January 29, 1919 under the article of the Banking Law of the State of New York relating to investment companies. The general type of business done and intended to be done by the Company and its subsidiaries is financing the distribution and sale of automobiles and other products of various divisions of its parent, General Motors Corporation, or subsidiaries of that corporation, including Cadillac, LaSalle, Buick, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, and Chevrolet automobiles; automobile accessories and servicing equipment; Frigidaire automatic refrigerators and air conditioning equipment; Delco light and power equipment; oil burner and Conditionair equipment; Electro-Motive equipment; GMC trucks principally in countries other than the United States; Vauxhall automobiles and Bedford commercial cars manufactured in England; Opel automobiles and Blitz commercial cars manufactured in Germany; and used automobiles of any make which may be sold at retail by dealers in General Motors products.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors Corporation. The Company is advised that as of July 16, 1936, the combined holdings of common stock of General Motors Corporation owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and General Motors Securities Company (all of whose common stock is owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company) totaled 12,017,724 shares, or 27.63% of the common stock of General Motors Corporation then outstanding, all as more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus to which reference is hereby made. The Company disclaims any admission of the actual existence of effective control of it by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company or by General Motors Securities Company.

The Company and its subsidiaries do not own any plants or other important units of property, but as of July 1, 1936 occupied 124 leased offices, of which 98 were located in the United States.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — The following summaries have been prepared from the financial statements as certified by Messrs. Haskins & Sells in the Offering Prospectus and are subject to the related notes and other important information in such Prospectus:

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, MAY 31, 1936

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash			$41,399,351
Notes and Bills Receivable		$477,416,901	
Deductions: Unearned Income	$19,398,046		
Reserve for Losses	6,852,596	26,250,642	451,166,259
Other Assets (including current assets $1,020,621), less Reserves			2,169,929
Deferred Charges			1,163,356
Total Assets			$495,898,895

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities:	
Notes and Loans Payable	$320,878,043
Dealers' Repossession Loss Reserves	13,368,808
Due Affiliated Companies, and Other Current Liabilities	46,680,584
3¼% Notes, due November 1, 1939 to February 1, 1940 (authorized $30,000,000)	25,000,000
Contingency and Miscellaneous Reserves	1,695,413
Capital Stock ($100 par value, authorized and outstanding 500,000 shares)	50,000,000
Paid-in Surplus	11,250,000
Earned Surplus and Undivided Profits	27,026,047
Total Liabilities, Capital Stock and Surplus	$495,898,895

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

	Year Ended December 31 1933	1934	1935	Five Months ended May 31, 1936
Total Operating Income	$24,075,120	$30,810,164	$35,515,319	$17,461,443
Net Income Before Interest and Provision for Federal Income Taxes	$12,353,043	$15,846,189	$17,893,994	$ 8,105,519
Interest and Debt Discount and Expense	$ 3,768,668	$ 3,093,933	$ 3,736,010	$ 1,903,871
Provision for Federal Income Taxes	1,516,000	2,051,394	2,054,289	1,073,832
Net Income	$ 7,068,375	$10,700,862	$12,103,695	$ 5,127,816

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — The net proceeds to the Company from the sale of the Debentures (estimated at $99,533,200 after deducting expenses and exclusive of accrued interest), will be used (1) to retire outstanding short-term notes, either by payment at maturity or by repurchase in advance of maturity, and (2) if, and to the extent, made advisable by current demands of the business, to purchase receivables in the ordinary course of wholesale and retail financing or to make advances to subsidiaries for such purchases. The amount to be used for each such purpose is not now determinable and will vary from time to time as shall be found advisable by the management. The loans to be discharged by retirement of short-term notes were incurred, and the working capital to be obtained will be used, in connection with the purchase of receivables in the usual course of the business of the Company and its subsidiaries.

DEBENTURES — The Ten-Year 3% Debentures, Series due 1946 and the Fifteen-Year 3¼% Debentures, Series due 1951, will be issued under an Indenture dated August 1, 1936 between the Company and The First National Bank of the City of New York, as Trustee. The Debentures of the two series are unsecured and are identical except as to maturity, rate of interest and terms of redemption. While no further debentures may be issued thereunder, the Indenture does not limit the amount of other securities which may be issued by the Company.

UNDERWRITING — Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Debentures from the Company at 100% for the Ten-Year 3% Debentures and at 99¾% for the Fifteen-Year 3¼% Debentures, or a total of $99,875,000, plus accrued interest. The Ten-Year 3% Debentures are to be offered to the public at 101½% and the Fifteen-Year 3¼% Debentures are to be offered to the public at 101½%, or a total of $101,500,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts for the Ten-Year 3% Debentures and the Fifteen-Year 3¼% Debentures are 1½% and 1¼% respectively, or a total of $1,625,000.

Price 101½% and Accrued Interest
for each Series

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Debentures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. It is expected that delivery of the Debentures in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about August 26, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Debentures for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in the agreement between themselves.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only by registered dealers from the undersigned, who will offer these Debentures in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

Dated August 20, 1936.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of this Stock for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any such Stock. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

Federated Department Stores, Inc.

125,000 Shares

4¼% Convertible Preferred Stock
(Par Value $100 per Share)

Price $104 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned only in states in which the undersigned is qualified to act as a dealer in securities and in which such Prospectus may legally be distributed.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

August 20, 1936

Way to Rebuild Drought Areas Studied by AAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—An agricultural program, designed to encourage farmers to rebuild their drought-burned acres, is being mapped for next year by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

At a series of conferences in various parts of the country, scheduled to begin late this month, farmers will be asked to give their opinions as to the specific features to be included in the conservation program.

Increased Payments Sought

Department of Agriculture experts feel that payments should be increased to farmers who take steps toward controlling erosion on their farms through such devices as strip-cropping, listing, terracing and small dam construction. At the present time, farmers get only $1 an acre for such work, while a larger payment is made for the shifting of acreage from soil-depleting crops, such as corn, wheat and oats, to soil-binding grasses and legumes.

Much of the land in the drought area will not be ready for planting in soil building crops until it has been planted in "nurse" crops, agricultural officials say.

New Plan Outlined

"In areas affected by the drought where the soil is too dry for germination of grasses and legumes, consideration will be given to practices which control wind erosion and will prepare for the seeding of permanent soil-conserving crops at a later date," the AAA announced yesterday

It was suggested that farmers at their conferences might consider a provision for the maintenance of a specified proportion of their crop land in soil conserving crops. This proportion would vary between regions and would be determined after recommendation of state and county committees.

The types of erosion control practices which the Department of Agriculture wants to encourage farmers to adopt next year are similar to those now being viewed by President Roosevelt's great plains drought committee at government demonstration areas in Texas and surrounding states.

Crop Insurance Plan

The agricultural planners here are counting on food and feed crops, such as corn and wheat, to take care of themselves without need of interference from the Government next year. Spurred by high prices, farmers will need no artificial encouragement to plant all the market will bear and probably more too, they believe. If the crop insurance or ever normal granary plan of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is adopted, unused surpluses will be stored away until another lean crop year comes around.

Directors in charge of the series of conferences at which farmers will transmit their recommendations for the 1937 soil conservation program are: east central region, J. B. Hutson; southern region, Cully A. Cobb; northeastern region, A. W. Manchester; north central region, Gerald B. Thorne, and western region, George E. Farrell.

Drought Board Pays Tribute to Norris; Conference Date Set

McCOOK, Neb., Aug. 20 (AP)—The President's committee seeking a long-range plan to end drought damage swung northward today after paying a compliment to Senator George Norris, Nebraska Republican. Morris L. Cooke and his associates rang the door bell at the Morris home here last night but they were disappointed when they found he was on vacation in Wisconsin. They sent him a telegram to "express our appreciation of the standard of public service which you have set and of the idealism which has been your guiding star."

The comimtteemen headed toward Chadron, Neb., today on a 300-mile jaunt.

Meanwhile, Gov. Clyde L. Herring of Iowa said President Roosevelt had informed him he would hold his drought conference with governors of arid states at Des Moines on Sept. 1. Governor Herring said Mr. Roosevelt had invited the governors of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma to the parley.

At Estes Park, Colo., however, a spokesman for Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican presidential nominee, reported he had not yet received a formal invitation to the meeting.

When the President recently announced plans for conferring with prairie state governors during his forthcoming swing through the drought belt, Governor Landon told reporters: "If there is a meeting anywhere of benefit to Kansas, I will attend as Governor of Kansas."

Dr. Tugwell said he would sit in at the session although other members of the committee expressed the opinion it would not be necessary for them to be present. They will report to the President next week in South Dakota.

Yesterday, the drought commission issued the terse declaration, "Things are not so bad as we had expected."

As the Government men—studying first hand the drought conditions in the plains states—reached Scott City after a hot, dusty trip from Lamar, Colo., John C. Page, acting commissioner of reclamation and a member of the commission, remarked:

"Baca County, Colorado, is well known in Washington as the capital of the dust bowl—but things do not appear so bad as we had expected."

Saskatchewan Miners Get Airmail Service

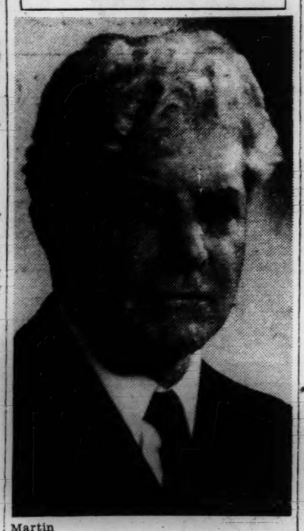
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — A weekly mail service by airplane from Prince Albert to Goldfields has started in addition to the present freight service into the mining camp, center of mining interest in northern Saskatchewan.

Dozens of prospectors went into the field for the first time this spring and it is possible that two mining companies will start mining operations during the late summer.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company plans to develop a company townsite on its rapidly developing mining property.

Samaritan



Martin

Frank C. Collier

California Superior Court Judge Believes in Probation System

Britain Surveying New Naval Base

(Continued from Page 1)

moved eastward—towards the canal, down which Italian convoys of men, munitions and supplies were flowing daily. The nearest port for the British forces was Alexandria, where the greatest concentration of the British fleet remained until July.

Alexandria proved an excellent anchorage, but Alexandria is in Egypt and not in British territory. It is dependent on Egyptian good will. As a result of the recent agreement with Britain, Egypt has agreed to allow the British fleet to use the port as a base in time of war.

Haifa Ruled Out

But meanwhile the British search for another permanent base continues. Haifa—Palestine's greatest port and terminal of one of the two Iraq-Mediterranean pipe lines—has been mentioned as a possibility. But Palestine is not British territory, although it is administered by Britain under a League mandate. And the League Covenant forbids fortifications and the training of armed forces in mandated territories. Some students of international law believe this prohibition does not apply to the "A" mandates, but only to the "B" and "C" mandates in Africa and the Pacific. However this may be, sometime or other the Palestine mandate may terminate, like the other two adjoining "A" mandates, Iraq and Syria—the former now independent, the latter in process of cutting the French painter—and Britain would again be without a base.

North of Alexandria and Haifa is —Cyprus—apparently with none of the former's disadvantages. And it is right on the spot, only 250 miles from the Canal and 130 from the Haifa pipeline.

Cyprus Has Harbor

At Famagusta, Cyprus possesses the only natural harbor in the Eastern Mediterranean, which could, it is said, easily be extended, while its Limassol salt lake could accommodate many flying boats and seaplanes. Between two ranges of mountains lies a wide plain some 60 miles long and 10 to 20 miles broad, suitable for any number of airdromes. The adjoining hills offer excellent facilities for bomb-proof underground hangars, and for gas-proof shelters for troops, munitions and supplies. Indeed, all accounts of Cyprus seem to agree that natural conditions have combined to make it an ideal air and naval base of promising potential possibilities for Empire defense.

About 270 miles west of Cyprus, off the Anatolian coast, lies Rhodes, first of the Italian Dodecanese, said to be heavily fortified and known to form an important link in the Duce's naval strategy. One of the islands was recently leased to Germany as a commercial airport.

Turkey Fortifies

Since the tension in the eastern Mediterranean increased Kamal Atatürk, founder of the new Turkey, has been fortifying the Anatolian coast and islands. At the end of July his forces marched into the hitherto demilitarized straits, whose dismantled forts will be rebuilt under the new Straits Convention signed at Montreux recently.

With the ending of League sanctions against Italy, the British fleet has left Alexandria and has dispersed. More recently still, the mutual assistance pacts between Britain and Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia have been allowed to lapse. Italy is in Ethiopia. Like Britain her imperial communications run through the Suez Canal. She can make sure of them either by naval supremacy in the Mediterranean or by unshakable friendship with Britain.

While the Duce is making up his mind—permanently—the opinion is rapidly growing among naval students here that one of the most urgent defensive steps which Britain should take is to build for herself an impregnable base in Cyprus.

Saskatchewan's Census Shows Population Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—There has been a northward shift in population from Saskatchewan's drought area since the 1931 census, the 1936 census, recently completed, reveals.

Every city and town in the drought area shows a reduced population over 1931, excepting Regina. The high scale of relief in Regina has attracted hundreds from towns, villages and farms of the drought area.

Saskatoon, the census shows, declined in population by 1685, but remained the second largest city in the province. Other northern communities increased in population, however.

Probation Praised As Step to Saving Initial Offenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20—Retention and improvement of the probation system is urged by Superior Judge Frank C. Collier as a means of reclaiming men and women involved in criminal complaints. Judge Collier's defense of the probation system is as follows:

"Attacks upon the probation system have come largely from those having no prolonged contact with it. They are mostly based on a few cases where probation has failed, either through bad judgment or in some isolated instances where official corruption is hinted but never proved.

"My experience, extending over 12 years of judicial work in four southern California counties, including Los Angeles, has convinced me that probation wisely given and understandingly administered, reclaims many citizens who would otherwise become criminals.

"Many crimes are committed involving no criminal intent, the accused having theretofore borne an excellent, untarnished reputation. To send such a person to the penitentiary would make a confirmed criminal of one who otherwise would become and remain a reputable member of society.

"Hardly a week goes by that I do not change a plea of 'guilty' into one of 'not guilty' and wipe the slate clean for some unfortunate man or woman who several years before committed some crime, but who has made a good record upon probation.

"The failures are few. The successes are many. Mistakes are made, but correct judgments far outnumber them. It is my firm conviction that it is better to make citizens than criminals and that our probation system should be maintained to the highest level of efficiency."

Tanganyika Settlers Back Mandate Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

the native population are cited as evidence of the mandate's success.

It is a complete fallacy, the statement declares, to suppose that Tanganyika offers serious possibility of supporting a large German population. The view of a British vice-consul in German East Africa before the World War is recorded to the effect that German hopes in this respect at that date had not been fulfilled.

Purchases Are Unrestricted

The argument that a source of supply of tropical produce is required is set aside on the ground that Germany has every opportunity to purchase without restriction any or all the products, not only of Tanganyika, but of Kenya as well.

Trade difficulties Germany may now be experiencing are alleged to be entirely due to her currency restrictions and refusal to establish foreign credits. There are no restrictions or nationality distinctions in respect of emigration to Tanganyika or acquisition of property there.

Germans in Tanganyika enjoy political, religious and economic freedom. Of 9000 Europeans in Tanganyika, only 2000 are Germans, and of these many, for religious, racial and political reasons, are exiles from Germany, and opposed to changes in the mandate.

Opposed by Missions

In regard to the natives, the memorandum has been prepared after ascertaining the opinions of Africans, both directly and indirectly. There are in the territory six Roman Catholic missions, including French, Swiss, Italian and German, representing 350,000 church members, and claiming to speak for hundreds of thousands of native associates.

"These missions, including the German, are unanimously opposed to any consideration of the transfer of the Mandate and to the re-entry of German control. A meeting in Dar-es-Salaam of 13 bishops and heads of missions passed a unanimous resolution to this effect, and has made serious representations to the mother houses."

View of Protestants

The Protestant missions take the same view as the Roman Catholics, with the exception of the German Lutheran Mission. The Church Missionary Society and the Universities Mission to Central Africa, for instance, view with dismay any proposal to surrender Tanganyika to German rule, and as the C. M. S. is staffed and financed by the Churches of Australia, it is maintained that the latter are entitled to be consulted.

Since the date of the mandate, £9,000,000 of British taxpayers' money has been expended in development and on native services; and the private capital invested since the World War in commerce, agriculture and mining exceeds £20,000,000. There is £6,000,000 of British capital in the sisal industry alone.

Mr. Pirow's apparent support of Germany's colonial claims are believed here to derive partly from his German ancestry—both his parents were German—his sympathy with the dictatorship form of government, and his known belief that Germany's return to Africa would constitute a powerful re-enforcement of the "white" front against the "black peril" or native coalition which he is convinced may someday threaten white civilization on the Dark Continent.

Saskatchewan Farms Operate at Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan farmers, on the average, lost money through operating dairy farms during the period from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, according to a survey recently completed by the provincial department of agriculture. The department authorities said the period surveyed could be considered typical of an average year in Saskatchewan.

The loss was $70 a farm for farms checked. Herds of less than 14 cows with a high butterfat production, however, showed a profit of $195 a herd.

Italy's War Games Train Young Troops

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ROME, Aug. 20

BATTALIONS of veterans, many just recalled from Ethiopia and Libya, are taking part in the tactical war beginning next Tuesday. Sunblackened veterans of Italy's Ethiopian armies are being sifted into levies of youth completing their obligatory training.

These war games form the climax to several months of intensive training in which millions of soldiers throughout the kingdom have been simulating the achievements of their African comrades.

Motorized battalions, modeled after the mechanized division just back from a lengthy vigil along the Lybian-Egyptian border, comprised a large portion of the troops.

Tennessee Survey Bares Crowding In County Almshouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—By efficient planning and management, Tennessee can secure benefits of the Social Security Act at a cost of only approximately $1,000,000 more annually than now is being expended on state institutions, Dr. Roy L. Garis, director of research for the Tennessee State Planning Commission, recently told members of the Tennessee Conference of Social Workers.

The planning commission and the social workers will use the institutional survey recently completed by Dr. Garis in a campaign to secure legislation by which the State can take advantage of Social Security Act provisions. The survey shows, Dr. Garis declares, that the present method of extending aid to the State's needy is "most expensive." Especially, he says, does this charge apply to county almshouses, which he declares to be overcrowded, with 15 per cent of the inmates children.

Complete abolishment of the county houses and establishment of three new institutions for the indigent who have not reached the age when social security benefits would accrue to them are recommended.

Among other recommendations by Dr. Garis is one asking that all welfare workers be placed on a "merit" basis.

Mensch, Arbeit und Freizeit

von J. EMLYN WILLIAMS

„Es darf nicht so weit kommen, daß die Maschinen den Menschen zur Maschine machen. Fabrikmauern dürfen den Sonnenschein von den Seelen der Menschen nicht aussperren". Diese Worte von Gustavus Town Kirby, dem Urheber des Zweiten Weltkongresses für Freizeit und Erholung, der kürzlich in Hamburg stattfand und die Beziehungen des Kulturmenschen zu Arbeit und Freizeit behandelte, können wohl als Leitgedanke für die Arbeit des Kongresses angesehen werden.

Die Art und Weise, wie die Fragen der Verbesserung der allgemeinen Arbeitsbedingungen und der richtigen Einstellung der Menschen zur Arbeit behandelt wurden, wies darauf hin, daß die Entwicklung wahrscheinlich eine bereits festgelegte Richtung einschlagen wird. Jedoch zeigte die Aussprache über die Beziehungen der Menschen zu ihrer Freizeit im gegenwärtigen Kulturstand, daß hier nicht ein Problem vorlag, sondern eine ganze Anzahl von Problemen, die man eben nur anfängt, richtig zu verstehen.

Was die Freizeit betrifft, so waren es zwei Punkte, die behandelt werden mußten: die Sicherstellung der freien Zeit und die Organisation dieser Freizeit auf die nutzbringendste Art und Weise. Kürzere Arbeitsstunden, ein freies Wochenende und jährlicher Urlaub werden nun einer wachsenden Zahl von Arbeitern bewilligt, doch bleibt noch immer viel zu tun übrig, um das Los des kleinen Beamten und des Handwerkers zu erleichtern.

In solchen Dingen ist der Fortschritt langsam, doch sollten die ungeduldigen Eiferer, die meinen, es wäre nichts getan worden, ihren Blick rückwärts auf die Zeit vor einem Jahrhundert richten und sehen, was tatsächlich erreicht worden ist. Denn es ist nur wenig mehr als hundert Jahre her, seitdem die Bewegung für Freizeit in dem Kampf um die Sonntagsruhe des Arbeiters organisiert wurde. Dies war in der Zeit des Beginns des modernen Kapitalismus, als man bestrebt war, aus den neuen teuren Maschinen soviel Arbeit wie nur möglich herauszuschlagen, und als die niedrigen Löhne die Arbeiter dazu verführten, auch den Sonntag in einen Arbeitstag zu verwandeln. Wieviel in den darauffolgenden Jahrzehnten erreicht wurde, ist aus der Geschichte der Kämpfe für einen Elfstunden-, dann für einen Zehnstundentag und nun für eine 48-Stunden-Woche klar zu ersehen.

Da die Notwendigkeit einer angemessenen Freizeit für alle erkannt worden ist, beschäftigte sich der Kongreß später mit der Frage, wie diese Zeit am besten verbracht werden könne. Dr. Robert Ley, der Leiter der „Kraft-durch-Freude"-Bewegung und Präsident des Kongresses, war der Meinung, daß die Erfahrungen der Kongreßteilnehmer selbst den Arbeitern den Weg weisen sollten, sowohl ihre Arbeit als auch ihre Freizeit zu genießen. Er legte Nachdruck darauf, daß Freizeit nicht einfach eine Zeit für das Höchstmaß an Vergnügungen sein sollte, sondern eine „schöpferische Pause", eine Zeit für schöpferisches Denken.

Die Annahme, daß der einzelne Arbeiter selbst nicht fähig ist, seine Freizeit in einer Weise zu gestalten, die für ihn am vorteilhaftesten und genußreichsten ist, war grundlegend in allen diesen Verhandlungen, und die augenscheinliche Notwendigkeit einer Organisation der Arbeiterfreizeit trat aus den Berichten der Vertreter verschiedener Länder klar hervor.

Die Art der geschaffenen Organisationen zeigte ebenfalls, wie verschieden in den einzelnen Fällen an die Aufgabe herangegangen wird. In einigen Fällen liegt die Organisation aller Freizeitbeschäftigungen in den Händen des Staates, während in anderen Fällen diese Beschäftigungen freiwillig oder halb freiwillig sind. In Deutschland und Italien, z.B., hat der Staat die Gestaltung der ganzen Freizeit der Arbeiter durch die Organisationen der „Kraft durch Freude" und des „Dopolavoro" übernommen, während in England verschiedene private Institutionen diese Aufgabe übernommen haben, wie z.B. der "Central Council of Recreative Physical Training". Seitdem die Nationalsozialisten den deutschen Sport auf eine nationale Grundlage gestellt haben, ist die Zahl der Beteiligten in den Jahren 1934 bis 1936 von 663 000 auf fast 6 000 000 gestiegen.

Mit Sport, Reisen und kulturellen Veranstaltungen strebt die „Kraft-durch-Freude"-Organisation die Lösung des Problems der Freizeitgestaltung des Durchschnitts-Deutschen an.

Der Sport soll auch zur Schaffung einer körperlich tüchtigen Nation beitragen, sowie zum Abbau der Klassenunterschiede, während das Reisen innerhalb Deutschlands ein unschätzbares Hilfsmittel zur Verständigung der verschiedenen Teile des Dritten Reiches untereinander darstellt.

Wie verschieden die Art auch sein mag, in der das große Problem der Freizeitgestaltung aufgegriffen wird, dieser Kongreß hat den einmütigen Wunsch gezeigt, den kommenden Generationen bessere Gelegenheiten zu geben, ihr Leben zu genießen, als sie ihren Vätern zu Gebote standen.

„Während die Menschheit durch den dunkeln Nebel einer Weltwirtschaftskrise hindurchgeht", sagte Sir Noel Curtis Bennett von der "National Playing Fields Association", „beginnen doch wenigstens die Menschen den geistigen Wert der Möglichkeiten zu schätzen, die zu wahren Beziehungen im Leben führen. . . . Jetzt ist der Zeitpunkt für Männer und Frauen gekommen, zu beschließen, das Leben der kommenden Geschlechter freudvoller zu gestalten—unserer Jugend größere Möglichkeiten zu bieten als ihre Vorväter jemals gehabt haben, was gemeinschaftliche Erholung anbelangt—ihr zu der Erkenntnis zu verhelfen, daß wahres menschliches Glück nicht im eifrigen Wettbewerb um materiellen Gewinn zu finden ist, sondern in den Dingen, die dazu beitragen, den einzelnen zu vervollkommnen, und daß dauernde Zufriedenheit im Bestreben des Einzelnen, dem Wohl der Gesamtheit zu dienen, zu finden sind".

[Die englische Fassung dieses Aufsatzes steht auf der letzten Seite unter den Leitartikeln]

Teacher Exchange Sought Between Canada and U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Efforts will be made to arrange an exchange of American and Canadian teachers under the same system whereby Canadian and British teachers exchange schools for periods of one or two years, it was decided at the annual convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation here recently.

During the convention it was decided not to approve of a standard curriculum for the entire Dominion.

Saskatchewan Seeks Minimum Wage Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Men will be brought under the minimum wage laws in Saskatchewan if a suggestion from the Minimum Wage Board of the Province is accepted by provincial authorities and legislated for at the next session of the Legislature.

A second provision of the act will be that a 48-hour week be the maximum possible for all classes under the act, if the plan prepared by the board at a recent conference is accepted.

Opening Campaign Speeches By Landon Eagerly Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Sitting in the plush seat of a Pullman train today as it rolled eastward across America was Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee for the Presidency, bent on opening his campaign for election.

Waiting to hear his words were the voters of the United States, some of whom will see him in 50 platform stops on his swing across the country; some of whom will be present in the immense crowds expected at his three speeches in Pennsylvania and New York, beginning at West Middlesex, Penna., Saturday, and many millions more who will hear his voice over the radio.

Among those waiting for the start of the critical period of the campaign are Democratic leaders who featured the start of the trip across the country by issuing through Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, a specific challenge to Governor Landon to say where he and his party stand on specific issues.

Wants to Know What's What

In a speech delivered today at Springfield, Ill., and evidently timed to coincide with Governor Landon's cross-country journey, Mr. Cummings set down a dozen specific New Deal measures and demanded to know what the Republican candidate's views were upon each.

Last night Col. Frank Knox, the Republican vice-presidential candidate at Hagerstown, Md., advocated a national government of "simplicity, economy and certainty." He braved a violent rain storm to fill the precious half hour of radio time.

Here in Washington, the WPA followed its customary procedure, after Republican charges of waste and inefficiency among WPA workers in Indiana.

Wayne Coy, WPA director in that state, was directed to investigate the charges and report upon them. Republicans charged that it cost WPA $7 to move 1000 bricks, and that sewer construction costs were excessive.

Mr. Coy, talking to WPA officials from Indianapolis by long distance telephone, blamed the figures on cold weather last winter. WPA workers, he explained, were kept indoors for 40 days and received pay during that period because of their need.

The Cummings challenge was issued to Governor Landon by name, at the Illinois state fair, as the candidate was speeding east.

"What is the precise attitude of Governor Landon toward the social security program?" he demanded.

"What have the Republican candidates to say about the Civilian Conservation Corps?

"Do tirades against 'government in business' refer to such specific measures as the Tennessee Valley project or the Truth-in-Securities Act?

"If when they talk about regimentation they refer to efforts to aid agriculture, let them say so."

Other matters in which the new daal spoksman asked Governor Landon and Colonel Knox to be specific, were their attitude on the gold dollar—whether they intended to revalue it or go back to the gold coin; the Soil Conservation Act; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Farm Credit Administration, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, Truth-in-Securities Act, Stock Exchange Act; regulation of public utility holding companies, and others.

Mr. Cummings expressed no great confidence in getting enlightenment on these subjects despite his questions, charging that his opponents would follow a "program of obscurity."

Seats Are at Premium On Speakers' Platform At Landon Homecoming

WEST MIDDLESEX, Penna., Aug. 20 (AP)—G. Edgar Green, reception committee chairman for Saturday's homecoming of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, declared so many important Republican leaders are seeking seats on the speakers' platform that acceptance of any more would leave no room for the presidential nominee.

Mr. Green reported virtually all preliminary details for the rally were complete, including plans for handling the traffic and a crowd he said may exceed 100,000 persons.

Representatives of the Republican National Committee and Mr. Green have headquarters at New Castle, 15 miles south of this village birthplace of the Kansas Governor, who will spend Saturday night there.

The leaders said Governor Landon has ordered his Sabbath be given over to visiting old friends and relatives about West Middlesex, where he will attend religious services in the church once presided over by his grandfather.

Five women who knew him in his childhood are anxiously awaiting the visit. They are his first nurse, "Aunt" Mary Baird, 85; Mrs. Mollie Jennings, 75, who made his baby clothes; Mrs. Harry White, 61, and Mrs. Wash Dunham, 57, both of Sharon, who helped wheel his carriage, and Mrs. Lizie Buckalew, 70, a helper in the grandfather's home at the time of his birth 49 years ago next Sept. 2.

The Governor's first wife, the former Margaret Fleming, daughter of a well-known Oil City family, spent many summers in West Middlesex, where he returned with his baby daughter Peggy Anne after the mother's passing on in Colorado.

Landon Starts Seven-Day Tour of Nine States

LA SALLE, Colo., Aug. 20 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon left here at 10:25 a. m. (12:25 p. m. eastern standard time) on a special train on the first leg of his eastern campaign tour.

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 20 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon set out today on his maiden stumping tour of the presidential campaign, a seven-day swing through nine states controlling 177 of the 266 electoral votes necessary for victory in November.

The starting time from La Salle, Colo., scheduled for 10:20 a. m., (mountain standard time) (12:20 p. m., E. S. T.)

A nine-car special train faced eastward on a route that will take him through Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Missouri before winding up at Topeka, Kan., midnight, Aug. 27.

The trip, the first of four that Republican advisers have under consideration, called for more than 30 rear-platform appearances before the train draws up at Middlesex, Penna., Saturday for the candidate's first of three speeches in the Keystone State and New York.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 141 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc

Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

*Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

*Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

*St. Catharine's—Mondays, 9:30 p. m., Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Sault Ste. Marie—Tuesdays, 12:45 p. m., CJIC, 890kc

*Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Other Countries

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney—First and third Fridays of each month, 10:10 p. m., 2UE, 1025kc.

Tasmania

Burnie—First and third Sundays, 8:30 p. m., 7BU, 660kc

Hobart—Second Fridays, 10:05 p. m., 7HO, 890kc.

Launceston—First Thursdays, 9:45 p. m., 7LA, 1100kc.

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1030kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days 8:30 a. m., WJBK 1500kc

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle — Mondays and Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., KJR, 970kc

Spokane — Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., KGA 1470kc.

*Daylight saving time.

Racketeers Rush To Pay Taxes As N. Y. Checks Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20—So effective has been the work of a special tax bureau formed to investigate the accounts of individuals and organizations believed to be involved in illegal enterprises that $250,000 in income and corporation taxes have been paid voluntarily to the State of New York, and $2,000,000 more is expected, Mark Graves, Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, stressed here today.

The special bureau of accountants and tax authorities has been operating since last December, but no public announcement of its activities was made until yesterday when Commissioner Graves revealed that persons suspected of racketeering were hurrying to keep their income tax accounts clear with the New York State Government and thus avoid a legal pitfall which often has led to successful prosecution.

Pleased With Success

Particular attention is being paid by the State's bureau, Mr. Graves said, to persons engaged in the restaurant business, trucking, garment manufacturing, poultry distribution and various forms of vice—all fertile fields for racketeering in New York City.

"We are so well satisfied with the success attained that we expect to continue the unit in its present form, and may request an increase in the personnel at some later date," he continued, adding that, up to last year, racketeers and suspected criminals who were lax about tax matters received the same treatment as other delinquent taxpayers.

The decision to make a change in this procedure followed experience with a racketeering case last autumn. The result was a consolidation of some functions of the Income Tax Bureau and the Corporation Bureau to form the special department.

"Our discoveries convince me that, in the last analysis, the State of New York has been paying a large share of the tribute exacted by highly organized racketeers from the legitimate business interests of New York City," Commissioner Graves emphasized.

Business Concealed Tribute

"Business men, afraid to disclose the destination of sums paid to the racket czars, have juggled tax returns in such a way as to cover up such transactions and at the same time reduce the taxes legally due the State.

"Auditing the books of such concerns did not reveal these evasions, but when audits were coupled with information obtained elsewhere by our investigators, the situation came to light."

The identity of persons engaged in business over the borderline of legality often is known to public officials, but in many instances prosecution is unsuccessful through lack of evidence, Mr. Graves continued. He stressed that the tax investigation had aided in uncovering such conditions.

Indicating that information gathered by his staff might show a large central organization controlling rackets, the Commissioner revealed that in addition to the $250,000 in taxes already collected, $500,000 has been assessed and will be recovered by the state within a few months. Meanwhile, hearings on cases involving $800,000 have not been completed.

Tokyo Foreign Policies Start Institute Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed surprise that a member of the Japanese delegation would express ideas so contrary to those repeatedly stated by the Japanese Government in negotiations with the Soviet Republic; namely, that all disputed questions between the Soviet Union and Japan can be settled by peaceful means.

Theory Called Dangerous

Theories that the world could be divided into two parts, the Occident, where Japan wants peace, and Asia, where Japan is not reluctant to use force if, and when, it is considered advantageous or necessary, are dangerous," Mr. Romm said.

"The Soviet Government never considered, nor is considering, that war with Japan is inevitable, that there are insuperable contradictions between Japan and the U. S. S. R. The Soviet Union does not contemplate the use of force against Japan. On the other hand, we do not think that force could be resorted to against the U. S. S. R. by anybody whosoever with any measure of success."

In conclusion, Mr. Romm recalled that the Soviet Union repeatedly had asked Japan to sign a nonaggression pact along the lines which the Soviet Government already had signed with 11 other countries, but that Japan repeatedly had refused to bind itself by such a pact.

Accusation Parried

In reply Professor Takayanagi tried to parry the Soviet accusation, first, by pointing out that he had spoken entirely for himself and in no way expressed the opinion of the Japanese Government, secondly, by claiming that his words had been grossly misinterpreted. He insisted that the Japanese Government was anxious to settle all disputes with the Soviet Government, including questions of fisheries and boundaries by peaceful means. He explained his statement to mean that relations between Japan and Europe or America are largely on a commercial basis but in its dealings with China and the Soviet Union, Japan had to face other problems.

In China, the professor pointed out, Japan was anxious to see a government friendly to it established there. As for the Soviet Union, he said, Japan does not want revolution, and does not wish the historical structure of the Japanese Empire nor the status of the Emperor changed.

Liquor Sales Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Drinkers consumed more than $14,000,000 worth of liquor in British Columbia last year, according to figures issued by the provincial liquor commissioner. This is by far the largest consumption since the last of the boom years in 1929.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Big commissions selling personal, Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous Cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift wrapping. Humorous, Etching, De Luxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping. Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-20, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift wrappings, everydays. Christmas notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA CASH selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other ooxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWEB, Dept. 288, Westfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Income Buys, Exchanges, Eastern for Local, Rentals, Homes, Insurance. 5% and 5½% Long Term Loans EDDY D. FIELD 1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—3 rooms and bath; real kitchen; private home; couple, 2 gentlemen or women; unfurnished. Esplanade 7-7741, 2109 Avenue "J".

SPACIOUS LUXURY
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
OVERLOOKING JAMAICA POND
Master chamber, two guest chambers, beamed dining room, breakfast nook, fireplaces, solarium, servants' quarters.
ON ONE FLOOR
Priced to include heat, 2-car garage and ground service.
For appointment, Mr. Phillips, KEN. 3030
BOSTON

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites, 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

SIX-ROOM heated apartment for rent; with or without garage. Center Newton 0861—(Mass.).

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE OR RENT—Small furnished cottages. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON, Farmhouse, Rocky Beach, near Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD

Make THE HOMESTEAD your HOME and enjoy its freedom and peace. Residence rates. Mable Hopkinson, Manager, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A B C REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C., supplies responsible, experienced nurses Tel. University 4-3510 Adele E Gutman, Prop.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL ELECTRIC refrigerator, model S-62, price $110; on view Friday and Saturday, 145 Winthrop Rd., Suite 3, Brookline, Mass.

VERY large day-bed, new springs in mattress, mahogany frame; suitable for bed; price reasonable. Phone KEN. 3568, Boston.

FURNITURE

BRAND new burl walnut bedroom suite, bed, dresser, mirror, night table, innerspring mattress, upholstered spring; $150, cost $600. Tel. COM 4458, Boston, Mass.

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction your accounts. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE maid wanted for general housework and some care of year-old baby; references. 917 Chestnut Street, Waban, Mass. CEN. 2756-M.

YOUNG woman, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Write Box X-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—7 rooms, 2 baths, porch, steam heat, oil burner, double garage; 4 minutes walk to station, stores and school; owner leaving town; sacrifice, $5000. BARNARD, 22 Edna Street.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A SIMPSON 133 Washington St. Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

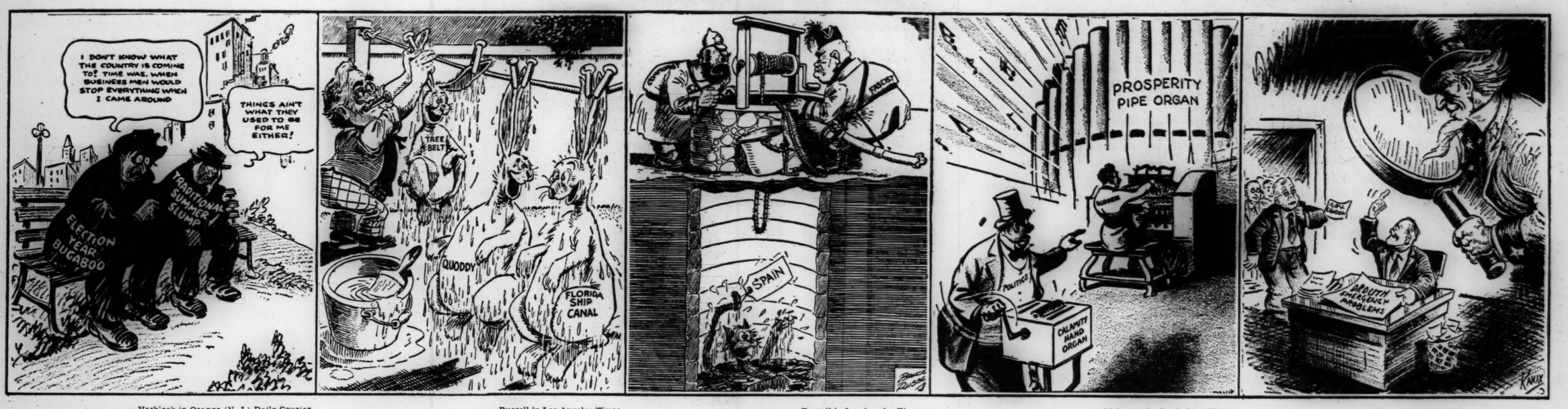
CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders.

NOTHING is done without a little enthusiasm.—VOLTAIRE.

Daily Features

HE WHO sets bounds to his love does not know what it is to love.—BOSSUET.

Cartoons of the Week


I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE COUNTRY IS COMING TO! TIME WAS, WHEN BUSINESS MEN WOULD STOP EVERYTHING WHEN I CAME AROUND
THINGS AIN'T WHAT THEY USED TO BE FOR ME EITHER!
ELECTION YEAR BUGABOO
TRADITIONAL SUMMER SLUMP
TREE BELT
QUODDY
FLORIDA SHIP CANAL
SPAIN
PROSPERITY PIPE ORGAN
POLITICS
CALAMITY HAND ORGAN
ABOLITH SPEEDBUCK PROBLEMS

—Herblock in Orange (N. J.) Daily Courier
Former Big Shots in the Business World

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
It's White-Wash Day in the White House!

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Who'll Pull Pussy Out?

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
"Hey! Soft Pedal That. They Can't Hear Me"

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Now What Would YOU Do in a Case Like This, Governor?

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

LAST Friday some of the most important characteristics of the letter "E" were discussed as an aid to cryptographers in the identification of vowels in cryptograms. Today we take up the letter "I." This letter may be identified by its relatively high frequency; its occurrence about one fifth of the time as antepenultimate (last but two) letter; and by its use only sparingly as a final. Examples as a final: *taxi, alkali, confetti,* etc. The characteristic antepenultimate use of the letter "I" is due to numerous ending such as *-ing, -ion, -ity, -ive, -ies, -ine, -ice, -ite,* etc. The most common ending having the letter "I" as penultimate (next to last) letter is *-ic.* Many common 2-letter words utilize "I" as an initial letter, but not as a final. "I" is doubled as in *skiing, Hawaii,* etc., but only exceptionally. Information regarding other vowels and some of the consonants will be given from time to time.

Today's cryptogram consists of a question by Bruce Barton. The repeated words should help you.

DQ IQV ANBO CQBCPQ DERV

DQ IFSQ; DQ AFGT FG VEQO

DERV DQ HNFGI; RGT VEQ

UERGIQJ RNQ GBV UERGIQJ FG

VEQO JB OWUE RJ UERGIQJ FG

BWNJQPSQJ.

2. Letter Changing

FROM Greenlawn, L. I., comes an opportunity to change FISH to POOL in seven moves. Change only one letter at a time, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. How Long Will It Take?

A FARGO, N. D., reader asks: "How long will it take an automobile 12 feet long, traveling 60 miles an hour (too fast, by the way!) to pass a train that is 2628 feet long, and which is traveling 40 miles an hour?

4. Buried English Towns

FROM Harrogate, Eng., we have an opportunity to hunt up a few buried English towns. One name is contained in each of the following sentences:

a. He played with the bat his father gave him.
b. Put the bolt on the door.
c. She carried little David over the stream.
d. He made a loud noise.
e. Do not take the ball from Eva.
f. He had a fishing net on his shoulder.

5. Phonetic Rebus

HERE'S another from Fargo, N. D. Three words are represented in phonetic rebus form. They contain 7, 3, and 6 letters, respectively. The lines below give a clue to these three words:

nnnnn and lllllll

Precept and practice for young and old.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"The day is ending" (W. O. E.)—The poem you seek is "Afternoon in February," by Longfellow, the first stanza of which follows:

The day is ending,
The night is descending;
The marsh is frozen,
The river is dead.

Our thanks are tendered to the following alert readers, each of whom found the poem and sent it to the Word a Day: Miss H. L., Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Agnes G., Long Beach, Calif.; Sarah L. S., Madison, Wis.; Clare D., Los Angeles; Jean C. H., Steilacoom, Wash.; Sadie P. B., Los Angeles; Verna C. S., Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Elsie K. W., Boston; Maude M., Cleveland, Ohio; Louise B. W., Philadelphia; Robert F. H., Riverside, N. J.; Donald C. E., Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Cora E. E., Chicago.

Inasmuch as the poem is rather too long to print, we are sending a full copy to W. O. E.

"All bloodless lay the untrodden snow" (W. O. E.)—The poem you seek is "Hohenlinden," by Thomas Campbell, the first stanza of which follows:

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

On behalf of the inquirer, we wish to thank the following readers for locating and sending in the poem: William A. C., Los Angeles; Mrs. Mary V. F., Harrisburg, Penna.; Annamora G., Washington, D. C.; Margaret F. C., Pacific Grove, Calif.; Anna T. R., Chicago; Mrs. Carrie C., Malden, Mass.; Mrs. Mary R. W., Peekskill, N. Y.; Marion I. W., Brooklyn; F. B. C., Camden, N. J.; Mrs. Eva A. C., Rochester, N. Y.; Maybelle J. B., Chicago; Clara A. A., Rockford, Ill.; "Pitt Street," Portland, Me.; Mrs. Margaret H. S., Maplewood, N. J.; Esther S., Akron, Ohio; Mrs. John C. D., Avoca, Iowa; Gertrude H. C., Houston, Texas; Dorothy H., Yoakum, Texas; Mrs. C. M. E., Los Angeles; Henry S., Los Angeles; Mrs. Martha L. L., Pasadena; Miller P., Wendell, Idaho; Robert G., Vancouver, B. C.; Clare D., Los Angeles.

A complete copy of the poem is being sent to W. O. E.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Towel Curtains

RECENTLY, while visiting in a small Kansas town, I discovered one of the cleverest ideas for curtains that I have seen. My friend was expecting company and was trying to fix up her rooms as attractively as possible. When she came to the bathroom she was confronted with the problem of new curtains. The old ones were ready for the rag bag and there was no money for new ones.

Hurriedly she selected two bath towels with matching borders, put an inch of hem in one end of each, and hung them at the window. The effect was better than she had expected, as no shade was needed. The curtains are pulled together when more privacy is desired, otherwise they are tied back with plain white tape.

Several friends have copied the idea and are pleased with their curtains. Anyone with leisure time would be able to watch the sales, buy towels for sets, and sell them for a profit, as there is very little expense in making a pair.—Kay DeP., Tulsa, Okla.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Jerusalem Apples

THIS is based on the old familiar game, "Jerusalem Chairs," but it is better adapted to adult parties than the children's game.

Large apples are placed in a compact group in the middle of the floor (one fewer apples than persons playing). The players march round the room to music.

When the music abruptly stops everyone tries to pick up an apple. Of course one player is left out. An apple is taken out, also, and so on until but one apple and two players remain. These two players must march about, still in a large circle, until the music stops and then they dive for the apple. The one who gets it is winner.—Mrs. Mary E. R., Overland Park, Kan.

"Aw, Please Take Me"

Monitor Camera Club From Richard A. Bussner, Seward, Alaska

**"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!"**

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Six members of an eastern class have passed their examinations in public speaking and are to be graduated Saturday from a barber college.

Omaha Morning World-Herald: Complaint has arisen that our famous system of government by checks and balances has become too noticeably a government of checks.

Detroit Free Press: The objection to an early start is that you meet all the people who start early to avoid the crowd.

Hotel and Restaurant News: Be careful not to exceed the feed limit.

Hartford Courant: German dramatic critics have been ordered to sleep a night before they write their reviews. Sleeping through the last act alone isn't believed to be enough.

Australian Woman's Mirror: "If fellows want me to give them a loan," writes a novelist in a newspaper article, "let them ask me by letter." Evidently he dislikes the personal touch.

Wall Street Journal: A South Sea island in the Marshall group has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity for 50 years, but we shall have to see its freight car loadings to believe this.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Custom and Rule

Question: An organization has a membership of 21. At the annual meeting only eight were present. Three of those present were elected to fill offices, each receiving five votes. Could this be done, when a by-law reads: "Two thirds of the members shall constitute a quorum"?

Answer: Technically, the election was invalid. However, reasonable consideration should be given to the procedure of this organization at previous meetings. If for a considerable period of time this organization has been holding meetings without a quorum, and with no objection being raised, and if, furthermore, the absence of a quorum was not pointed out at this meeting, then, in the writer's opinion, this election should stand.

Custom long established, even though contrary to rule, has the force of a rule if attention is not called to the conflict. But if the absence of a quorum at this meeting was exceptional, the election was improper.

Daily Anecdote

Poetic Justice

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE celebrated French poet Saint Foix, who, in spite of his large income, was always in debt, sat one day in a barbershop waiting to be shaved. After he was lathered, the door opened and a tradesman entered, one who happened to be one of the poet's largest creditors. As soon as this man saw Saint Foix he demanded his money.

The poet composedly begged him not to make a scene. "Won't you wait for the money until I am shaved?"

"Certainly," agreed the other, pleased at the prospect of getting his money.

Saint Foix then made the barber a witness to the agreement, and immediately took a towel, wiped the lather from his face, and left the shop. He wore a beard to the end of his days.

In Lighter Vein

Early Habits

The next-door neighbor had called and was in a moralizing mood. "Ah!" he reflected, looking at small Tommy, who had just been told to go to bed. "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man wealthy, healthy, and wise, you know, my boy. Everything depends on early habits."

"That's true enough," broke in father. "When I was a baby I had a nurse who was paid to push me about in a pram. I've been pushed for money almost from that day to this."—*Gloucester* (Eng.) *Journal.*

Short Rations

First Boarder: "We're going to have a feast tonight. I heard Mrs. Sprat telephoning for an extra slice of beef liver."

Second Boarder: "Forget it! She's just taken in three new boarders."—*Grit.*

Not Yet

Small boy meets big boy returning from a fishing trip. The following dialogue ensues:

"Been fishin'?"

"Yes."

"Catch anythin'?"

"Haven't been home yet."

Weird Finance

"If I put my money in the savings bank, when can I draw some of it out?" inquired Mike.

"Well, it's like this," explained Pat. "If you put a pound in today, you can withdraw it tomorrow by giving four days' notice."—*Montreal Star.*

Steady Light

The mistress asked her maid what she thought of the new electric range.

"I think it's wonderful, ma'am," replied the girl. "It hasn't gone out since it was put in two weeks ago."

—Answers
"He was a police dog!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fido Gets His Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

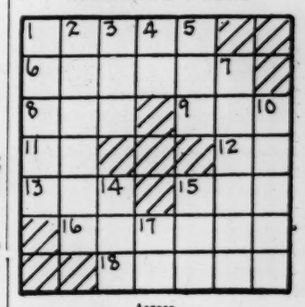
Lafayette, Ore.

THOUGHTFULNESS takes a new meaning in a small meat market here, where a gaily lettered sign over the counter reminds the customer: "Take some bones to your dog. Ask for your free package."

The owner of this market, called the "Sausage Kitchen" has a depression success story. A few years ago he was an unemployed meat market employee. Today he is a successful business man. With borrowed capital he turned his garage beside his home into a meat market. His meats were excellent, and his service friendly and efficient. And his trade grew.

Then, as he confided in his own words: "I noticed that many people were slow about asking for dog bones. Some even offered to pay for them—when really the butcher has to burn them up. So I began to feel sorry about the poor dogs who had bashful masters. I hit upon the idea of wrapping up the bones each morning and putting them in separate small packages in the ice room. Then I had this sign made. And now I believe every dog of my customers has his bones each week."

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Lance.
6. Covering.
8. Fuss.
9. Drag.
11. Sun god.
12. Musical note.
13. Greek letter.
15. Pastry.
16. Snare.
18. Waste matter.

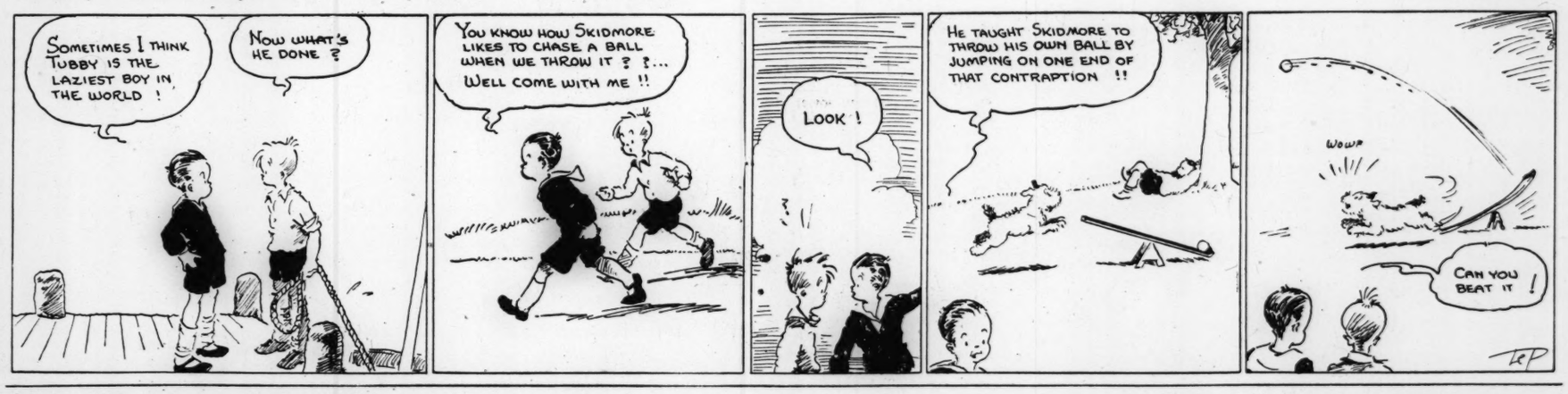
Down

1. Gaze.
2. Footlike.
3. Self.
4. Part of "to be."
5. To sleep.
7. Water-raising wheels.
10. Sobs.
14. Conjunction.
15. Fer.
17. Translation (abbr.).

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But It's All the Same to Skidmore*

By LE PELLEY


SOMETIMES I THINK TUBBY IS THE LAZIEST BOY IN THE WORLD !
NOW WHAT'S HE DONE ?
YOU KNOW HOW SKIDMORE LIKES TO CHASE A BALL WHEN WE THROW IT ? ?... WELL COME WITH ME !!
LOOK !
HE TAUGHT SKIDMORE TO THROW HIS OWN BALL BY JUMPING ON ONE END OF THAT CONTRAPTION !!
WOW!
CAN YOU BEAT IT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Seeking 'Atmosphere'*

By THE HAGERS

USED CARS
NEXT DAY WE STARTED OFF TO LOOK UP "ATMOSPHERE" FOR JIM'S NEW BOOK.
"NOW THERE'S A ROAD," AT LAST JIM SAID. "PERHAPS ADVENTURE LIES AHEAD!"
WE CLIMBED UP HILLS, BUMPED OVER LOGS, AND TWICE GOT STUCK IN SWAMPY BOGS.
"THIS ROAD," SAID I "GAVE NOTICE IT WAS, QUITE ABRUPTLY, GOING TO QUIT!"

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Temperance (Gal. 5:23)

IN WRITING to the Galatian churches which he had founded, but which had been all too readily turned away from the gospel in which he had established them (Gal. 1:6), Paul calls upon his readers to partake of the fruit of the spirit (Gal. 5:22); and among the many good qualities to which he refers, we find that of *egkrateia,* a word which is rendered "temperance" in our Common Version of the New Testament. The Greek term, however, is of wider application than is suggested by the translation "temperance."

Egkrateia derives from two Greek words, *kratos,* "strength" or "power" and can also be translated "dominion" as in Rev. 1:6, and *en,* which signifies "in or over"; and so the word might well be defined as "the quality of having dominion over oneself," or, more briefly, "continence, or self-control."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Making Peace Inevitable

WHAT constructive mission can the nations take to the annual meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva next month? It is a grave moment. The elements that make for war are active in Europe today. The fear of war is active in Europe today. War is not inevitable, and the truth is that men are today capable of making peace inevitable.

It is true that the immediate result of the Italian conquest in Ethiopia has been a wave of pessimism and disillusionment about the prospects of maintaining collective peace; and the forces which are working for war can use nothing better than this state of mind. In this state of mind, some statesmen have been calling for a weakening of the League in the name of strengthening it, and other statesmen have been calling for a strengthening of the League while refusing to utilize the power which it already possesses.

The need is not for weakening the League nor for strengthening it. To weaken the League will not strengthen peace and to strengthen the League will not strengthen peace until the nations strengthen their intention to use the League to support peace.

The peoples of the world genuinely desire peace and will, we believe, respond to a leadership which is honestly and courageously dedicated to peace. The need is not for more formulas and more alliances, for these almost invariably represent dishonesty and distrust. The need is for an honesty of purpose and a courage, born of that honesty, which will give the September Assembly of the League an inspired objective and which therefore cannot fail to find a responsiveness which will give it strength.

Let us never overlook the fact that it was not the League which failed to stop war either in Manchuria or in Ethiopia. The nations failed to apply the League in Manchuria and in Ethiopia. The nations were unwilling and therefore unable to enforce peace because the enforcement of peace has since the very foundation of the League been falsely put ahead of the promotion of justice. The nations were unwilling to act to stop war because they had done nothing to remove conditions which make for war.

This, we believe, is the all-embracing reason for the Ethiopian and Manchurian affairs: that the revision of treaties by war cannot be prevented until the nations are prepared to revise unjust treaties by peace, that, in other words, we must be willing to revise bad international law before we can expect to enforce good international law.

The September Assembly awaits a clear and compelling call to the support of such an objective. This objective has at least once been put before the League and, at the time it was presented, the strength of the League for good, and the popular response of people in all countries, reached the highest point. We refer to that stirring and inspired address which Sir Samuel Hoare, upon his elevation to the British Foreign Secretaryship, at a time when Geneva had achievement within its reach, delivered to the Assembly on September 11 last year.

Acting too late to avert the Italian subjugation of Ethiopia, but not too late to avert its repetition in any other part of the world, he spoke honestly and courageously in support of the truth that we must be willing to promote justice between nations before we can expect to enforce peace between nations. He said:

> Something must be done to remove the causes from which war is apt to arise.
>
> Elasticity, where elasticity is required, is also part of security. The world is not static and changes will in time have to be made. They will have to come by unilateral action; by peaceful means, not by war or threat of war.
>
> The members of the League must address themselves to this as well as to other aspects of security if the rule of law in international affairs is to be established and confirmed.
>
> So far as the British Government is concerned, I feel sure we should be ready to take our share in the investigation of these matters.

The failure to stop war in Manchuria and Ethiopia has not proved that war cannot be stopped. It has merely proved that war cannot be stopped without removing the causes of war. Subtle diplomacy, strategic alliances and international selfishness have failed at Geneva. Honesty and courage deserve a trial. Europe's extremity should be their opportunity. A genuine, sincere effort to lessen the causes of war, to base security upon justice, is the constructive mission which can make the September Assembly a rebirth for the League of Nations, and a rekindling of the determination to make peace inevitable by making a peace that is just.

Free and Unfenced

LOUD is the lament of Walter Pritchard Eaton over the vanished picket fence in his beloved New England. Where are the hedges of yesteryear? runs the mournful lay in an article he writes in the August issue of Yankee Magazine. Almost would he persuade us that the boyhood chore of painting the old white fence was not among life's darkest moments.

Unstrung by his eloquent appeal to some—any—New England village to rise up and enclose its front yards—gardens in Britain, if you please—with hedges or wooden fences, one feels that the fall of Troy and the sack of Nineveh were but slight and passing incidents compared to the lingering tragedy of the forgotten fence. And that the nakedness of little lawns is antithetical to all proper Puritan tradition; that flowers born to blush unseen now blush because no hedgerow at least half conceals their dainty bloom.

But the spell woven by Mr. Eaton's words is soon rudely rent. Is not this selfsame New England the very cradle of democracy --well, one of the cradles of that much-cradled child anyway? Shall free people of a free commonwealth, escaped from lands where once the castle moat and the grim portcullis mocked the marauder, seek craven refuge from the outer world?

Let the Teuton retired from commerce encircle his cherished country home nestling on the slope of a Rhenish hill, and bearing upon its modest portal *Klein aber Mein*, with a tiny wall of gilded railings. Suburban gardens with tidy graveled walks flanking the Bois de Boulogne may well wear a bourgeois air of secluded distinction behind a parapet of brick too high to peek over. But never be it said that an American hid aught from his neighbor or the stranger passing by. Isn't the open-face lawn of Governor Landon's the unobstructed mecca of all good Republicans going to Topeka?

Fences, hedges! Have a care, Mr. Eaton. 'Tis a notion fantastic, not to say rather Fascistic.

Common Words as Common Ties

THE world has recently been reminded, in connection with Lord Yarborough, that the contribution made by the English peerage to the English language is by no means to be despised. For "yarborough" is a word firmly embedded in the genius of the British tongue, indicating a hand in whist or bridge that contains no "court" (or "face") card.

Not in games only does the English language bear tribute to the influence of the aristocracy. But for the seventh Earl of Cardigan a certain very famous kind of jacket would not be a household word. But for Lord Chesterfield there might be no suitable term for a certain kind of sofa. But for the fourth Lord Sandwich, an indispensable ingredient of all picnics might not only be unnamed, but also uninvented. Lord Raglan, the Crimean general, christened an overcoat, and the Duke of Wellington, as was perhaps fitting to a man who did not find Waterloo by any means an easy walkover, gave his name to a particularly substantial kind of footwear.

It may not be entirely fantastic to see in these things one of the reasons why the British aristocracy has endured, while many another has crashed. British peers have given their names to things with which the British people are closely associated; and it will be noticed that these are homely and ordinary things, matters of games and food and clothing, things that everyone can appreciate.

A Postscript to the Olympics

IF AMERICAN newspapers have covered the 1936 Olympic Games in correct perspective, then the United States Olympic committee should be coming home from Berlin weighted down with medals, and most of Jesse Owens' compatriots should be classed as "also rans." Aside from the justly publicized performance of Ohio State University's Negro track and field star, the frequent and hard-to-follow decisions of the American committee dominated headlines back home.

American sports followers, for instance, read much more about Eleanor Holm Jarrett, the backstroke swimmer whom the committee disbarred, than about the rest of the aquatic troupe who won their share of prizes; more about the two athletes fired off the boxing team than about the others who went through with their contests; more about the committee's suspension of Jesse Owens than about results of the races in Sweden he declined to enter.

A little directing goes a long way. This American Olympic team ran into more than its share. At times it seemed as though there were as many officials in the American delegation as there were athletes.

Good management should be seen through the good behavior of its subjects and not heard through the voicing of too many disciplinary decisions. Apart from the fairness of the committee's numerous rulings, better management would have meant that those particular problems would never have been able to arise.

A SOMEWHAT unusual pre-election promise is held forth to voters in Canada where every Quebec family of twelve children or more who wants it will be given 100 acres of land by the provincial government if it is returned to power at elections to be held Aug. 17. Reading the above, the pessimistic agriculturist will be inclined to wonder why a family which has a dozen youngsters should want to be further burdened by a farm.

A Very Late Victorian

Book News of the Day

THE serious novelist is not often content now to tell a good story, nor—perhaps it is a corollary—does he often give us a memorable character. His interest is not so much in men and women as in human problems and psychology; and where the Victorian writer built up his puppet with delight, the modern flicks his specimen contemptuously on to the dissecting table. Not so Mr. Priestley, who is a very late Victorian. IN THEY WALK IN THE CITY (London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Harper. $2.50) he tells a good story magnificently, and though he fails somewhat to establish his characters, that is due chiefly to an odd reluctance to follow up his introductions.

It is a tale of two young lovers from a depressed town in Yorkshire, where "the tall chimneys that are still smoking do it now in a leisurely fashion." The lovers are separated, migrate to London and wander there, in the "stone forest," seeking each other along strange and adventurous paths. Mr. Priestley's forest is a long way from the jungle of the stark realist, where the shadow of Freud broods over all, and the demons Sex and Complex haunt every thicket. Neither is it the enchanted wood of Fairyland, though here and there you will find a glade from Arden. It is a forest that teems with life struggling frantically, and yet with good humor, for existence.

At every turn we recognize the workaday world that most of us know; but so closely does Mr. Priestley observe, so cunningly does he select, and, above all, so revealing is his humor, that we are at once entranced, and amazed to have overlooked so much on our own pilgrimage.

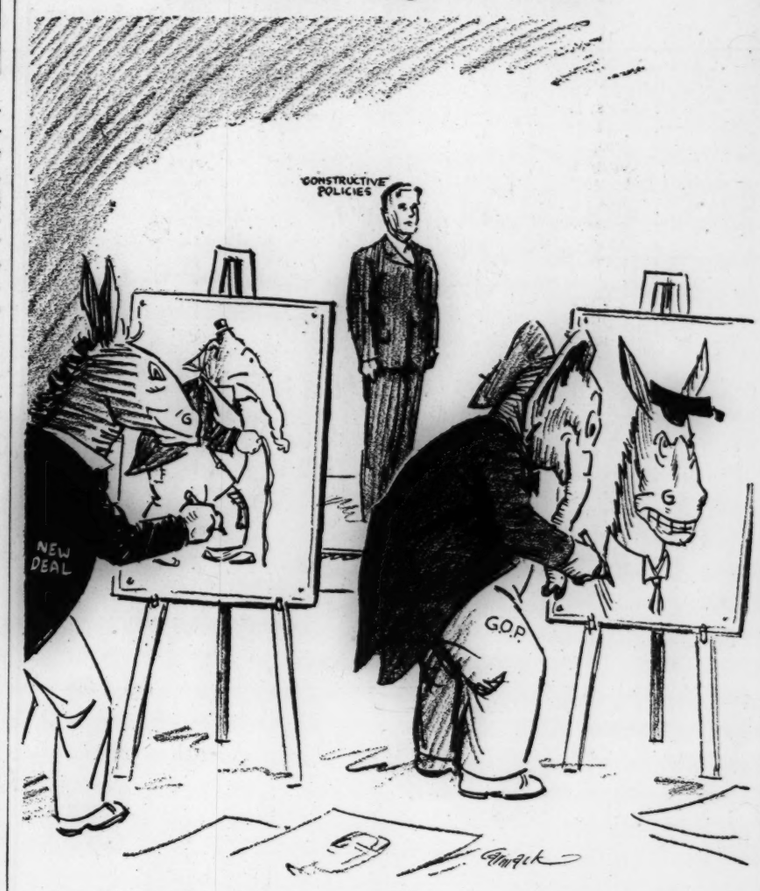
There is one obvious quality in this book: the hand is Mr. Priestley's hand, but the voice is the voice of Dickens; and when it comes to description the voice is no mere echo. Even Dickens could hardly improve on that ability to evoke a familiar image, and by a swift comparison, a clap of laughter, to leave it new and spellbound by an imagination beyond our own. Look at this little sketch of down-and-outs:

"At the table half-a-dozen men were sitting . . . Edward never learned if they had wives and families. Mr. Finland did not seem to know. But here they were, six middle-aged men, clean outside the profit-making and wage-earning scheme, rusting away like old and disused engines at some railway siding, reported Dead or Missing in the economic casualty lists, yet still very much alive, able to think, remember and feel—a section of the Foreign Legion camped far out on the social desert."

But with his more important characters Mr. Priestley lacks the boisterous gaiety that leads Dickens to pile absurdity on absurdity, while still keeping the structure intact, until it attains an almost supernatural impressiveness. Dickens has left us a gallery of immortals, Mr. Priestley only an album of "snaps."

E. F.-B.

Too Prone to Neglect the Model



North Shore Ferry

THE clank of a freight train beat over the rails and slowly died away till its sound was lost among a thousand other sounds that surged from the city's night. They formed an undertone to the light quick notes of summer rain which swished from the wheels of cars, splashed from pedestrians' feet and pattered on my umbrella.

Hurrying figures passed down Water Street and along the wooden causeway to the ferry gate. Two girls were walking ahead of me. One said, "The Greek at the ferry gate is selling black grapes tonight."

"Why, that sounds like a song!" laughed her companion.

I agreed. To me the words sang of another Greek whom I knew many years ago. He too sold black grapes by a ferry gate, at the foot of a steep street which leads down to the deepest blue of all the seven seas; and he brought his fruit to market in panniers that were carried by a friendly little, red-saddled ass. Remembering all this, I found the wet street less dreary and the girl's impromptu song lent a lilt to the patter of the rain.

For the sake of that merchant in his far-off sun-baked market place I looked with more than usual attention at his transplanted compatriot in the Ferry Gate Fruit Store. There were bunches of black grapes hanging on a wire. There were also red apples in glowing pyramids, figs from Smyrna and dates from Syria in open boxes with gaudy labels on the sides.

"The labels alone," I thought, "hold romance enough to color even such a night as this. After all, commerce is not yet entirely mechanized!"

* * *

I joined the waiting crowd on the wharf. Down there, quite suddenly, one becomes aware of the sea. The smell of gasoline is replaced by the blended tang of seaweed, rope and tar. The sound of water swishing from car wheels gives way to the lap of ripples against wooden piling.

On the still black water raindrops made rings that widened till they reached a shaft of light which fell from a warehouse window. There they turned to gold, shimmered for an instant, then disappeared into darkness.

"The ferry is late tonight," said a man in the crowd, "she has met a log boom. Look, you can see her lights. She had to go right off her course to get around the logs."

The log raft was just visible, like a solid shadow, creeping up the inlet in the wake of a puffing tug. Slowly the clumsy ferry worked around its end till she regained her course. At that distance she was but a dim blur of light through the haze.

Before she docked the rain had ceased. Stars came out above the sea. The throb of her engines swelled to us across the decreasing space of water then, as a bell rang sharply, they were shut off and we heard the water slap against the boat till, with a heavy thud, she came to rest by the wharf.

A long procession of cars streamed off. Their slowly moving headlights fell on the odd shaped bundles piled in the open freight shed and on the parrot's cage which hangs in the freight office window. They flashed on the face of an Indian woman who stood near me. Her features, brown and wrinkled as a walnut shell, were framed in the folds of an orchid colored shawl.

* * *

It is a lovely moment when the ferry moves out, and the lights diminish behind us and the south shore drops astern. All the noises and clatter of the day are hushed in the peace of night. Outlines that seemed harsh and ugly are softened and beautified. Every little fussy tug, each rusty freighter on the Inlet adds to the sense of adventure which carries one a long long way from the claims of either shore. The brief twenty-minute journey stretches out into dreams which drift on the evening tide to some far-off enchanted port.

The moon floats out from opalescent clouds. Stars swing with the ripples and swim on the furrows of our wake. The lights behind us dwindle to sparkling points while those ahead grow large and clear. The mountains, towering against the sky, spread their vast arms to receive us as we draw near the shore. The deep waves of their peace sweep down across the night, become one with the throb of the engines, one with the quiet that falls when the engines are stilled.

Slowly, calmly, we float to the North Shore dock. Chains rattle. The ferry's apron falls. The quiet is shattered by the noise of starting cars. Bright lights in the foreground are dazzling. By contrast, the distant buildings of the wharf seem huddled and confused. Then, from these, there emerges one clear-cut line as a moving crane, detached from the darkness, rises above the wharf; stark, efficient, yet beautiful, it is etched upon the white disk of the moon.

JOAN S. GRIGSBY

North . . South . . East . . West

The East Awaits Mr. Landon

By Frank L. Perrin

AS THIS is written, the Republican nominee for the Presidency is beginning his first campaign tour east of the Mississippi. It promises to be an interesting adventure, both for Governor Landon himself and for the millions of men and women in the states and cities to be visited. I have a feeling that the people of the East, as well as those of the more remote West and South, do not know the Governor. By those professing the political faith of the Republicans, as well as by many independent nonconformists and insurgent or protesting Democrats, he has been accepted upon faith and his administrative record. He will come to the East, therefore, as an interpreter not only of his political creed, but of himself as an individual.

The American people possess the faculty of arriving at quick and usually correct appraisals of their fellows. There are no barriers of caste or class to be overcome or seriously regarded. But there is a traditional conservatism in the East, which must be dealt with and be seriously regarded. It has often been said in the West that the people of a community accept the stranger or newcomer at his own estimate of himself and so catalogue and rate him until he, by his own acts, discounts the appraisal. The process of adjustment is reversed in the East. The newcomer usually finds even the more friendly and cordial of those whom he meets prudently and possibly wisely conservative and sparing in bestowing their confidences.

* * *

Now it is conceivable, of course, that frequent and even serious errors of judgment and annoying embarrassments may result from these contrasting practices. Actually, we never know our neighbors, near or remote, new or casually familiar, until they and we have been proved and tested by those processes which neither they nor we can clearly define. But, entirely apart from this analytical laboratory test, we all still depend, usually with confidence, upon our intuitions. Those who are free from captious skepticism usually get the best of the bargain.

The task which Governor Landon has set for himself as an almost unavoidable responsibility of the position in which his party has placed him, is not an easy one for a person of his unassuming character. I am convinced, from my earlier contacts with him, that he undertakes this responsibility and accepts the challenge which party leadership imposes, because of a sense of duty to those whom he may be called to serve. It may be that the nomination unanimously voted at the Cleveland convention was sought for him by his friends and near neighbors, but it cannot be said that Governor Landon at any time prior to the convention sought, or even greatly desired, the nomination for himself. Whatever the outcome of the November elections may be, unbiased historians will be bound to record that at least once in this generation the office sought the man, rather than the man the office.

* * *

So it may convincingly appear to the people in those sections of the country to which Mr. Landon is about to come as a stranger, that he comes, not as a mere seeker of votes, but as one whose desire and hope it is to qualify himself, in their esteem and judgment, as one willing and able to render to and for them a service needed and demanded.

Governor Landon's speeches have already been prepared, according to press reports. But they have not yet been released, pending publication at the time of delivery. I have no pre-knowledge of the particular issues to be discussed. But it is a safe conjecture, if not an absolute assurance, that in none of these addresses will Mr. Landon commit himself, if elected, to impossible accomplishments.

But it is not improbable that somewhere along the way he will commit himself definitely to a plan which it is quite evident he has long cherished and the wisdom of which he has proved more than once by actual practical tests. This is to call into his advisory counsels in Washington, if elected, just as he has in Kansas, constructive thinkers of either or any political party to advise and aid in executing considered policies of government. I shall be surprised, and somewhat disappointed, if he tells the people whose acquaintance he is about to make that he, or Colonel Knox, the vice-presidential candidate, or Chairman Hamilton of the National Republican Committee, singly or collectively, have discovered a political panacea which will correct all the disorders or quiet the disturbed emotions of the body politic.

The Wide Horizon

Men, Work, and Leisure

By J. Emlyn Williams

BERLIN

"MACHINES must not be permitted to make machines of human beings. Factory walls must not shut out the sunshine from the souls of men." These words of Gustavus Town Kirby, its originator, might well be taken as the starting point of the activities of the Second World Congress for Leisure and Recreation which considered civilized man's relationship to his work and leisure, when it met recently in Hamburg.

The problems of still further improving conditions of work in general and of getting men to adopt the right attitude towards it were dealt with in such a way as to indicate that progress would probably follow already well-defined lines. But the discussions on the relationship of mankind to its leisure in this present civilization indicated that, here, not one problem but a diversity of problems, which we were only beginning to understand aright, had raised their heads.

In connection with leisure, the two issues demanding consideration were those of guaranteeing "free time" and of organizing such leisure in the most profitable manner. Less hours, free week ends and annual holidays are now being granted to increasing numbers of workers, but there still remains much to be done, to ease the lot of the lower official and the artisan.

Progress in such things is slow, but the impatient enthusiasts who feel that nothing has been done should cast their eyes back over a century and see what has been actually accomplished. For it is little more than 100 years ago since the movement for leisure time was organized in the struggle for Sunday rest for the workers. Those were the early days of modern capitalism, when the aim was to get as much work as possible out of the new expensive machinery, and when low wages tempted the workers also to convert the Sabbath into a workday. How much has been achieved in the succeeding decades is clearly revealed in the story of the struggles for an eleven-hour, then a ten-hour day and now for a 48-hour week.

* * *

The necessity for reasonable leisure time for all being granted, the more complicated issue of how that time could be most profitably spent then engaged the congress's time. Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German *Kraft durch Freude* (Strength Through Joy) movement and the congress president, was of opinion that the experiences of the congress members themselves should point the way for the workers to enjoy both their work and their leisure. He also emphasized that leisure was not simply a time for the maximum of pleasure but "a creative pause," a period for creative thought.

The assumption that the individual worker himself is not capable of arranging his leisure time in a way most profitable or most enjoyable to himself was fundamental to all these discussions. And the evident need for the organization of the workers' leisure was clear from the reports of the experiences of the representatives of different states.

The kind of organization which had been set up also showed how different was the approach to the same end in the various cases. In some, the state controlled and operated all the activities of the leisure period, while in others, they were of a voluntary or semivoluntary kind. In Germany and Italy, for example, the state has undertaken the organization of all the workers' leisure through such institutions as the *Kraft durch Freude* and the *Dopolavoro*, while in England, various voluntary institutions such as the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training undertake this work. Since the National Socialists organized German sports on a nation-wide scale, the numbers of those participating have increased between 1934 and 1936 from 663,000 to nearly 6,000,000. Through sport, travel and cultural entertainment the *Kraft durch Freude* organization aims at solving the problem of the average German's leisure time.

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Sport is also to help create a physically fit nation and to break down class distinctions, while travel within Germany is invaluable as an aid to understanding between the different parts of the Third Reich.

But however varied may be the ways of approach to this great problem of leisure, this congress showed the unanimous desire to give the coming generations better opportunity for enjoying life than their fathers had.

"As humanity is passing through the fog and gloom of a world-wide economic crisis," Sir Noel Curtis Bennett of the National Playing Fields' Association declared, "men are at least beginning to realize the spiritual value of opportunities for the true relationships of life. . . . Now is the time for men and women to resolve to make brighter the lives of the rising generation . . . to give our young people wider scope than their fathers ever enjoyed for community recreation—to encourage them to realize that the true art of human happiness is not to be found in fierce commercial competition for material gain but in those things which help to uplift the individual and which teach through social service the enduring content which must follow every effort of the individual to work for the common weal."

(A German translation of this article is on page 10)